

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, No. 8, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and County Public Office second floor over, 200 Broadway, New York City. Will give strict attention to Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Cashier, J. H. Hunt, J. H. Hunt, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. W. H. KILKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.
S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.
RUSSELL & CO., Manufacturers of Trenching Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Stationary Public Office second floor over, 200 Broadway, New York City. Will give strict attention to Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corne, Proprietor, Manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, Manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.
D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1882, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Free house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.
C. J. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 100 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment
 Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Bozema, Itch, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO ROSE OWNERS
 For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powder. They tone up the system, aid digestion, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or overworked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.



No Mistake.

Never in Dry Goods history could so much be bought for so little money as now and here!

Wholesale trade for Wash Goods is practically over, and our entire wholesale stock is to be cleared through the retail, every case or half case in choice line, handkerchiefs, Plisses, Ducks, Satines, styles, Cheviottes, Novelities, and fine Madras, woven (not printed), large handkerchiefs, to be cleared at 20 Crinkled Gingham to be cleared at 20 cents, 5c. and 7 1/2c. a yard.

100 pieces assorted French Jacquards, brilliant and imported fine union linen, 10c. a yard.

Lot fine, all pure linen lawn, beautiful, choice goods, 25c. a yard. New York linen stores ask 35c. to 45c. for them and never reduce them, as they're staple goods. Our way is to carry nothing over even though we lose on it, make way with surplus stock in order to show entirely new lines another season.

Over 200 pieces best and finest imported Dimities, new, fresh goods, bought to sell 15c. a yard.

50 pieces beautiful, white ground, fine Organies, an under-price purchase we're selling at 25c. a yard. Finest French Organies, 25c. and 30c. and they're selling faster than in May or June. They're latest Paris printings, and the handsomest Organies ever submitted even at much higher price.

Lot of imported Plaids with solid silk bars half inch wide in them, beautiful colors, 1 1/2c. goods, double width, 40 inches wide, thrown away as to price at 35c. a yard.

Large assortment 50c. and 75c. imported Dress Goods and Suitings to go at 25c. a yard.

Larger sized assortments of 1 1/2c. and 1 1/2c. Suitings at 50c. a yard.

Lot all wool Black Serge and Batistes, 36 inches wide, 25c. a yard.

If you can't come in person, write our Mail Order Department for samples you'll send for the goods, and be paid for the sending.

BOGGS & BUHL.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

250 Building Lots

in the city of Massillon.

For Sale at \$85.00 a Lot.

Splendidly located on Richville Avenue, at Kent street and Russell street, both sides of the avenue. Will be sold only in one parcel for half cash, balance secured. Consists of nearly sixty acres and allows for 5 lots to the acre with liberal margin for streets.

J. H. BUNNELL.

76 Cortland Street, New York.

HORR-HARVEY DEBATE.

Their Talk About Silver Now On In Chicago.

HARVEY CLAIMS ADVANTAGE.

He Declares He Made His Opponent Acknowledge That Silver Was the Fixed Unit of Value From 1792 to 1873—Harvey Denies the Statement.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The debate between Roswell G. Horr and William Harvey on the financial question is on at the Illinois club on Ashland avenue. The judges are Judge W. A. Vincent and Hon. Henry Miller.

After the opening statements the debate proper began by Mr. Horr bringing out the fact that "Coin's Financial School" is an allegory and that the prominent men whose names are given did not actually make the statements attributed to them. At this point the contestants discussed at some length the definition of money. Coming to money system of the United States, Mr. Horr said:

"The first law that was ever passed in this United States upon the subject of money was on the 6th day of July, 1789, that was two years after the subject had been discussed in every shape and form by the people and press of the United States. Congress then, I will say the exact words: 'And on the question that the money unit of the United States of America be \$1, the year and days being required by Mr. Howell, every member answering aye, it was resolved that the money unit of the United States of America be \$1. Resolved, that the smallest coin to be of copper, of which \$100 shall pass for \$1. Resolved, that the several pieces shall increase in a decimal ratio.'

"That was the first action taken by the American congress. They first fixed the unit, that is, the name of the thing that should be used as the measure of value, deciding that it should be called \$1 and that the smallest division of that should be a half cent piece, that it should be copper, and that it should take 200 of them to make the unit. That was the first effort of the new government to establish a monetary system. Now every one will say they had not yet stated all what the dollar half cent should be of them, and that was the first unit of measure that congress established. That is all the law there has ever been on the subject and all that has ever been said about it anywhere. [Applause.] So we had first the money of the daddies of copper, no doubt of it.

"Now comes the next important legislation upon this subject. Resolved, that the standard of the United States of America for gold and silver shall be eleven and a half grains of gold and one part alloy. Originally that was the weight of alloy in all the coins of the United States. Afterwards we reduced the alloy so that it was one part in ten."

Mr. Harvey said: "As to what Mr. Horr says about copper used as money during the continental days preceding the adoption of the constitution is trivial to be used in this argument. The time our constitution was framed the debt is governing the concurrent coinage of the two metals in our financial system, and between statesmen of that period. So while these details were left to congress after the adoption of the constitution, a metallic system was provided for in that constitution. Article 1, section 8, says: 'Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins.'

"Section 10 says: 'No state shall coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. It says gold and silver, [applause] not gold or silver. [Applause.] This is the constitution. The state surrendered to congress the right to separately coin money, but expressly retained the right to the use of silver and gold as money, neither as token money, one representing the other as silver is now coined representing gold, but both as money in their own right. [Applause.] Congress in good faith demonstrated the states has no more right to demonstrate both of them, without the consent of the state. [Applause.]

"The men who framed this constitution then proceeded to give it the construction intended. They gave to both metals equal dignity, equal rights, except to make the dollar of silver and the unit of value, in which the value of gold would be measured, but with concurrent coinage with silver they gave both metals free and unlimited coinage. Both were given free and unlimited use in the payment of debts. There was no discrimination between the use of the two metals except that the silver dollar and that gold coins were to be of the value of so many silver dollars. This is the exact language of the statute of the men who framed the constitution and knew the construction that it was intended that it should have. Daniel Webster said: (See Congressional Globe appendix, pages 54 to 56, Twenty-fourth congress, second session, Dec. 21, 1836.)

"Gold and silver is the money of the constitution. [Applause.] The constitutional standard of value is established and cannot be overturned. To overturn it would shake the whole system. Gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or dispose of this. [Long and continued applause.] I now hand Daniel Webster's speech to Mr. Horr."

Mr. Horr said: "In 1873, congress resolved that the standard of the United States of America for gold and silver, both together, shall be eleven parts fine and one part alloy. That was precisely as they had decided before, that by the money of the United States being the resolve of congress on the 6th of

July, 1789, a dollar shall consist of fine silver 375.24 grains in each silver dollar. That is the first establishment of what the unit should consist of. Next, that the money of account to correspond with the division of coins agreed to be the above resolve proceed in a decimal ratio agreeable to the forms and manner following."

Mr. Harvey said: "The straits to which the colonies were put between 1776 and 1790, when we as a government known as the United States went into operation, were those of expediency, but no permanent system was adopted, awaiting the constitution of the regular United States congress; and it is to the action of that constitution, and the congress that met in pursuance of it, that we should, as educators upon this question, direct our attention. What Jefferson recommended for the unit was adopted, and the statute so reads, and the gold coins are valued in that silver unit, and Hamilton's suggestion for two units, a gold unit and a silver unit, was not accepted by congress, and only a silver unit was provided for in the act of 1792."

Mr. Horr—Now, all this talk of Mr. Harvey's is of very little importance so far as I am concerned. What I say is that when they passed that law they intended to establish a bimetallic unit in the United States. They did fix the silver dollar as a unit of value, there is no doubt about it. And they also fixed what the gold coins consist of and there were a number of units and there they defined the ratio between the two metals, consequently when they fixed the ratio 15 silver dollars to 1 of gold there were two standards, a gold standard and a silver standard. We did not use the gold standard at all up to 1834."

Mr. Harvey said: "I want now to call the attention to the fact that for several years our side has claimed that silver was fixed in 1792 as the unit of value continuing to 1873, as strenuously denied by the other side. And now we come face to face with the other side where they do not dare to mislead; and in the first joint debated question in this controversy they are forced by the truth to admit that 371 1/4 grains of silver was fixed as the unit of value (loud applause) by the act of 1792 and remained such to 1873."

Mr. Horr said: "Who is admitting that?"

Mr. Harvey said: "The reading of the debate thus far will show that Mr. Horr has admitted it. Now, why was silver made the unit of value by that act? This was to be a government of the people with its organic laws, its financial policy and its statute laws intended to promote the interest of the many, the poorer people. Silver was the money of the plain people. The people's money. This was as it should be. The act intended to be the financial system of our republic, instituted to resist the influence of the monarchies of the old world."

Mr. Horr said: "I want to say here that the question of the unit has not been disposed of today. I am not through with it, and as he has taken so much time, I want to give a word as to why they recoined the gold instead of the silver. The reason was not that we were on a silver basis, and did not intend to disunite the relation of money to the dignity of the country. Gold had not been used, and they purposed to put the gold dollar so that it would equal the silver dollar, the one we had been using and the one under which contracts had been made; and so they resolved to cut down the gold dollar to make it even with the one the people had been using. That is the reason and the only reason."

Here ended the first day's debate.

Why White Killed Rothschild.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Dr. White, who killed Jacob Rothschild, the piano salesman, in an interview with a reporter, said his object in interfering to stop the attentions paid to Miss Carrie Gibson by Rothschild, was simply to protect the girl, whom he had known from her childhood, from probable harm. Rothschild's body will be shipped to his family at Dallas, Tex. He was married, but the girl did not know it.

Dynamite Sweepings In the Stove.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 17.—Maude Bunell, daughter of a wealthy farmer near Reynolds, swept together a quantity of dynamite, which had been left where her father was filling shells for blasting purposes, and threw the collection into the stove. In the explosion which followed one hand was torn off and her face badly mangled.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

An attempt to make nickel steel guns at the Watervliet Arsenal, Rutland, Vt., was a failure.

Correspondence from Havana stated that several great battles had been fought in Cuba.

Mint coinage of the past fiscal year and amount of \$43,934,475 in gold and \$9,000,000 in silver.

Private advices received at Washington indicate that the cruiser Olympia did well on her trial trip.

Cotton seedmen accused of murder in the levee riots were released on bail at New Orleans.

Affidavits are prepared at Chicago to prove wholesale bribery of the Illinois legislature.

Clarence Barr, the Chinatown guide, who was stabbed by C. B. Henderson, a traveling salesman from Rochester, N. Y., during the course of a row over the payment for drinks at the barroom of the Baldwin House, San Francisco, is dead.

A force of 7,000 Japanese troops has left Tientsin to attack the Black Flags at Taiwan-Fu, island of Formosa.

The jury in the case of Baxter Shemwell, on trial for the murder of Dr. R. L. Ryan in Lexington, N. C., last February, returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the federal court at Keokuk, Ia., Judge Woodson sentenced ex-State Senator R. C. Cassett, the Peoria bank robber, to nine years in the Anamosa penitentiary.

Heavy rains, the first in six weeks, have effectively extinguished all forest fires near Traverse City, Mich.

The Talbot Women's club, at North Bertha, Mass., which shut down their week-ago on account of a strike of 400 operatives, has resumed operations, with the strikers in their old places.

There has been serious bread rioting in the city of Zamora, Spain.

DR. EDDMON CLEARED.

Mrs. Peany's Murder at Tontogany, O., Still a Mystery.

MRS. EDDMON IS DISCHARGED.

After a Failure to Prove the Doctor Guilty the Prosecution Moved For Her Dismissal—The Audience Enthusiastic Over the Verdict.

BOWLING GREEN, O., July 17.—Dr. Eddmon has been cleared of the murder of Mrs. Peany, at Tontogany.

Judge Melhorn's charge to the jury was manifestly in favor of the accused, and when the jury retired, there were few persons who believed that there would be any other verdict than acquittal. When the jury arrived at a verdict, it was fully half an hour before the prisoner, the attorneys and the court officials had all gathered.

Mr. Eddmon entered the courtroom smiling and confident, and sat down with his attorneys. The jurors responded in the usual manner as to finding a verdict, and the same was then opened. It was in the usual form and found the prisoner "not guilty."

The audience at the announcement of the verdict had considerable difficulty in restoring order.

Attorney Parker renewed his motion that Mrs. Eddmon be admitted to bail, but Prosecutor Murphy moved that she be discharged, the state not possessing sufficient evidence to warrant her detention. Judge Melhorn thereupon ordered her discharged and the case against her stricken from the docket.

Later Dr. and Mrs. Eddmon were driven to their home at Tontogany. Mrs. Peany was found murdered in the rear of Dr. Eddmon's drugstore. He was accused of being intimate with the woman and having murdered her.

TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

An Old Couple Mistreated and Robbed Near Ashland, O.

ASHLAND, O., July 17.—Four masked men went to the house of John Milbin, living a few miles from this place, and on being refused admittance, battered down the door with a fencerail. The men then bound and gagged Milbin and his wife, and on failing to find the amount of money they believed to be in the house, they tortured the couple, holding burning matches to their feet and hands.

The robbers secured \$13. all the money in the house. Milbin and his wife, who are both very old and almost blind, did not succeed in releasing themselves until late in the morning. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

Bradley Not Opposed to McKinley.

COLUMBUS, July 17.—Colonel W. O. Bradley of Kentucky has written to Governor McKinley, denying the report published in Cincinnati newspapers last week that he was in Cincinnati recently in consultation with Governor Foraker, preparing with Governor McKinley's latter against Governor McKinley's known to be a very warm friend of Governor McKinley.

A Failure at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., July 17.—Sol Strauss, the largest clothing dealer in this city has made an assignment to Emanuel Marx of Cincinnati on judgments aggregating \$11,000. No statement of assets or liabilities. His stock of clothing will invoice \$25,000 or more and liabilities exceed that \$10,000. Strauss has been in business here for 30 years.

Only a Small Strike.

WHEELING, July 17.—About 20 miners have quit work at the Elm Grove coal works and about a dozen at Glendale. This was the only foundation for exaggerated reports of a miners' strike in this district. All the operators are and have been paying the 60-cent scale.

Ann Arbor Sale Confirmed.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Judge Taft has overruled the motion to set aside the sale of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan railway to R. C. Martin for \$2,657,000. The sale was confirmed.

Prof. Stephen J. Young Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—Prof. Stephen J. Young of Bowdoin college has died at Brunswick of apoplexy.

SMALL ORIO HAPPENINGS.

A severe thunderstorm visited Washington, D. C., this evening, and a house in Ross county, near New Holland, was struck by lightning, and destroyed. Loss, 2,300; insurance, \$400.

A heavy electrical storm passed over Wilmington. Lightning striking a barn belonging to John E. Culler.

The youngest son of George Ross, a farmer living near Blanchester, was playing in a tub of water, fell on its face and drowned.

Lightning struck the residence of T. S. Ford, at Columbus, wrecking the upper portion of the house and shaking out, but not seriously injuring Mrs. Ford and her daughter.

Secretary Probst has gone to Bridgeport to investigate the alleged outbreak of smallpox. The health officer, Dr. Henden, wired that the attending physician declared the disease chickenpox, and other physicians returned to investigate.

The wedding physicians came in the diagnosis of Dr. Henden.

Elgie Wells, aged 12, was left on the seat of a cultivator on Indian creek, near Waverly. The team ran away, throwing her beneath the sharp plow point. She was dragged a quarter of a mile and her body torn and bruised.

Paul Edwards was kicked on the head by a runaway horse at Portsmouth, and received serious if not fatal injuries.

Two hundred members have left the Second Presbyterian church, at Portsmouth, with Rev. Gobert, and formed a separate congregation.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

Delegations Began to Arrive in Baltimore This Morning—Great Preparations.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Baltimore is all agog preparing for the international convention of the Baptist Young People's union. Delegations began to arrive this morning.

"Smoking Prohibited," will be a conspicuous placard in the great tent. Every precaution will be taken to minimize the cause of accidents. The medical staff of the convention are completing hospital arrangements so that prompt aid may be afforded and the visitors put to no expense for emergency attendance. Two hospital tents will be provided—one for ladies and one for gentlemen. A 1,500-pound bell is being placed in position at the tent, and will be used to call together the Baptists at service hours.

The entire front of the choir gallery in the tent has been covered, in equal parts, with the four colors of the Baptist union, viz: green, for the southern section; blue, for the west of the Mississippi river; gold, east of the Mississippi, and red for Canada. The city railway companies will give a great trolley party to the delegates on Friday evening, and on Saturday afternoon there will be a grand parade of resident and visiting wheelmen.

Poisoned Her Adopted Parents.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 17.—Fleming Sarver, wife of Uniontown, have been poisoned by their coffee and Sarver has died. An adopted daughter, Dollie Belknap, has confessed that she, upon the advice of her lover, Hays Robinson, had poisoned the old folks so that she could inherit their property. When Mrs. Sarver heard of her husband's death she took a relapse, and is not expected to live. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Hays Robinson and two Derringer girls who are also supposed to be concerned in the case.

Missionaries Abused in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Ex-Representative Timony, of Campbell of New York has called at the state department and had a conference with Acting Secretary McAdoo, respecting the ill-treatment of a number of sisters of the Benedictine order from New York, who had established missions in Ecuador. Some have arrived in New York, having escaped in a small boat. The United States has demanded protection for those who remain, and will likely demand reparation for the outrage.

Iron Miners Strike More Serious.

ISHPEMING, Mich., July 17.—The situation with reference to the strike in Ishpeeming and Negaunee gradually grows more serious. All work at the mines has ceased. About 2,000 men from both cities held a mass meeting and decided to hold out as long as possible and molest all who dare to resume work. Committees were appointed to wait on the officials of the companies, submitting propositions for higher pay.

Important Pension Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds has decided that while the commissioner of pensions is forbidden by law to suspend payment of a pension pending proceedings to annul or reduce it, nevertheless, in case such pension is annulled, all unpaid pension apparently accrued at the date of annulment becomes illegal and must not be paid.

American Shot by Mexican Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Frank Roberts, United States consul at Nogales, Mexico, has reported to the state department, under date of July 5, on the execution by Mexican troops of Robert Tribolet, an American citizen from Bisbee, A. T., who settled in Fronte, Mexico, about two years ago. He was suspected of robbery.

Stage Robbery in Oregon.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 17.—Word has been brought to the city that the Wilhoit Springs stage has been held up by highwaymen at Howard hill, a few miles from this city. Henry Mattoon, the driver, and one passenger, a Portland man, were robbed of their money, about \$50.

Secretary Smith a Sabbath Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Hoke Smith has declined to approve a request for pay for work done on Sunday by government employees.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Louisville—2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 2
 Brooklyn—1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 5 6 1
 Batteries—Warner and Wehling; Dancy and Daub. Umpire—Murray. Attendance, 700.

At Cincinnati—0 0 0 3 2 4 0 0 0 9 2 1
 Cincinnati—1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 9 3
 Batteries—Vaughn and Dwyer; Tenney, Gangel and Sullivan. Umpires—Galvin and Jevne. Attendance, 3,600.

At Chicago—0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 4 5 2
 Chicago—1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 11 7
 Batteries—Donohue and Terry; Clements and Carsey. Umpire—Keefe. Attendance, 2,000.

At St. Louis—2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 10 1
 St. Louis—0 2 1 0 4 2 0 0 9 9 12
 New York—0 2 1 0 4 2 0 0 9 9 12
 Batteries—Miller, Ehret and Keck; Wilson and Meekin. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance, 1,300.

At Cleveland—0 1 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 6 8 2
 Cleveland—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 12
 Batteries—Zimmer and Young; Robinson and Esper. Umpires—McDonald and Andrews. Attendance, 570.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. W. L. P.
 Baltimore 35 24 66 Brooklyn 30 30 60
 Pittsburgh 31 28 59 Philadelphia 29 30 59
 Boston 26 36 62 New York 24 38 62
 Cleveland 21 34 55 Washington 24 38 62
 Cincinnati 20 35 55 St. Louis 18 34 52
 Chicago 18 34 52

League Games Today.

Baltimore at Cleveland, Boston at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Chicago and New York at St. Louis.

DENIES THE CRIME.

Holmes Says He Didn't Kill Pietzel's Children.

MUST STAND TRIAL IN CANADA.

Philadelphia Authorities Have Given Up Hope of Convicting Him of the Murder of Pietzel—They Will Allow Him to Be Taken to Toronto.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—H. H. Holmes, the insurance swindler, accused of having murdered the Pietzel children, denies having any knowledge whatever of the crime. It is probable, however, that he will be taken to Canada, there to answer the charge of murder, as the authorities here have about given up the hope of fixing upon him the responsibility for the death of the man found in the Callowhill street house, this city, and who it is supposed was the father of the Pietzel children.

Holmes was visited in Moyamensing prison by his counsel, R. O. Hoon, who subsequently made the statement that his client had positively denied all connection with the murder of the children.

Holmes asserts that the last time he saw them was in October of last year, in Toronto, where he had left them in charge of Minnie Williams, the girl, he met in Chicago. He asserts that he knows nothing of what became of them after that time, and that he always believed the Williams girl had taken them to Europe. He also insists that he knows nothing of the death of Pietzel. He was taken to the station at City Hill today and subjected to a rigorous examination by Messrs. Finletter and Barlow, who are associated with the district attorney in the case.

New Civil Service Rule.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The president has just promulgated a new rule modifying the old customs rule of the civil service, the effect of which is to greatly limit the number of promotions in classified customs districts, except after appropriate examinations, and no promotions can be made from one grade to another without an appropriate examination to test fitness for the position to which the promotion is to be made.

Against Ex-Romanists Lecturing.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The executive board of the American Protective association, which has been in session for two days, has adjourned. The most important matter before the board was the report of J. H. Stevens, appointed at the last meeting of the supreme council to present to this meeting a plan of insurance. A resolution was adopted declaring against any "ex-Romanist" lecturing under the auspices of the order.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ARIZONA KICKER.

SOME HOME HAPPENINGS FAITHFULLY CHRONICLED BY THE EDITOR.

The Difficulty That Major Shorter Had With Cowboy Davidson Explained—A Man Named Nelson Who Was Altogether Too Fresh.

We are glad to announce that Major Shorter, who had a little difficulty with a cowboy named Davidson several weeks ago, is able to be out again, though he is still carrying one of the bullets in his leg. The major is a born joker and never misses an opportunity to have a little fun. The cowboy, who belongs on Big X ranch, came into town on an errand, and he looked so meek and mild and humble that the major sized him up for a tenderfoot just arrived from the east. There was a crowd in front of the postoffice, and as the cowboy halted to gaze around him the major pulled his gun, stepped forward and yelled to him to throw up his hands. It was all in fun, but the cowboy didn't take it that way.

He put two bullets into the major quicker than a shot and would have added half a dozen to the number had not the crowd restrained him. The case was explained to him over and over again, but he could not see where the joke came in, and curiously enough the major has not been able to point out the place where the laughter and applause should come in. He has a limp in the left leg which will accompany him through life, and though he may joke again he will take the precaution to ascertain whether it is loaded or not.

On Saturday last a man named Nelson arrived here from Prescott and called at the postoffice to inquire for mail. When we were appointed postmaster a few weeks ago, we put up a sign at the general delivery window reading, "Pounding on the shelf with the butt of a gun to attract attention is strictly forbidden." About 20 of our citizens refused to heed the warning and met with various mishaps. The stranger in town decided that we were putting on altogether too much style for a country postmaster, and he had no sooner read the sign than he pulled two guns and began to beat a tattoo on the shelf. Our chief clerk looked out and warned him away, but he would not go. We were busy at the moment, but after awhile got time to attend to his wants. As we appeared in the corridor he turned his gun on us, but before he could pull the trigger we had him by the neck and disarmed. He then appeared to lose consciousness for about 20 minutes, and when he came back to earth he was in the city lockup, and his head felt several times too large for his body. We are not trying to run this postoffice after New York style. Indeed we want all callers to feel perfectly at home and drop in as often as may be and stay as long as they can. Nevertheless there is a certain dignity connected with every postoffice which must be maintained at all hazards, and we propose to maintain it here if we have to face a dozen guns per week. The general delivery window is always open and a clerk at hand, and pounding on the shelf, with a shooting iron is a bluff we are determined not to put up with.

Three weeks ago Colonel Rankin of Sunflower ranch stopped his subscription to The Kicker and sent us word that if we wanted any explanations they would be made in the shape of bullets. We knew what ailed the colonel. He is a crank on the subject of murders. We have had accounts of as many as 82 murders in one issue, and yet he would call at the office and declare that we were running a one horse sheet in the interests of woman's rights alone. We didn't get time till last Sunday to ride over to Sunflower and have it out with the colonel. He had been expecting us for several days and had barricaded the house and laid in a thousand extra cartridges. It so happened, however, that he was riding out among his cattle when we arrived, and we got between him and the house before he saw us. He fired seven or eight shots at long range and then headed for Lone Jack at a gallop. We overhauled him after a race of three miles and made him get down and have a talk. The result of the confab was that he renewed his subscription for a year and subscribed for four extra papers to be sent to friends. Our jealous minded contemporary, who indulges in a half column sensation regarding the affair, says we forced the colonel to shell out at the muzzle of a gun. That is all bosh, of course. When a local subscriber stops his Kicker, we call on him to find out what is wrong. We do not force any one to subscribe to our paper. We may display our guns and indulge in arguments, but there is no coercion. The colonel was mad because we didn't have more murders in the paper. We promised him to keep the number up to 50 per week, if possible to get hold of that many accounts, and he was more than satisfied.

Among the improvements being made in town this summer we notice that the Bald Eagle saloon is being lengthened by 20 feet or more at the rear. The idea is to make a private room where a few gentlemen can sit down to a quiet game of poker or a smoke and chat without being interrupted by the shooting at the bar. It will be called the "editorial room," in honor of the editor of The Kicker, and now and then, when we wish relaxation from the busy cares of

life, we shall be found there holding at least three of a kind and willing to back our hand to the extent of \$50.

Mr. Johnson, the proprietor of the Bald Eagle, has done his best for a year past to discourage shooting affairs in his place, but they still continue, and as he realizes that many of his patrons desire to avoid such things he is going to an expense of several hundred dollars to fit up a room which will be entirely bullet proof. Another noticeable improvement, which will be completed next week, is the lengthening of the bar of the Wild Bull saloon. The saloon started in business in 1893 with a bar 12 feet long, at which only seven men could stand up to with comfort. In 1893 it was lengthened to 20 feet, in 1894 to 30 feet, and now it will be extended to 40, which will give from 20 to 25 men opportunity to rest one elbow on the bar as they drink. There are several other saloon bars which are to be extended from 5 to 15 feet this summer, and though these things cannot be regarded in the light of a boom they are certainly straws which show that the wind is coming around into the right quarter.

Our esteemed contemporary was out on a half sheet last week, and his apology to the public was an accident to his press. We know all about that "accident." The critter somehow got the idea that he could play poker, and one night last week he sat down to a game with Judge Goldtree. On the first hand out the judge got a full house, while our esteemed only secured a pair of jacks. Some one had told him that a pair of jacks would beat anything out, and he kept raising the judge till he was called and lost every dollar he had. He wasn't able to buy paper for his issue, nor will he for the next six months to come unless he raises money on a third mortgage on his office. He can't edit, shoot, ride, make a speech, get office or play poker, and what on earth he is fooling around out here for is something beyond us.—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

Swift.

"Never heard of the old Hot Feets?" queried the baseball crank as he laid down the sporting paper and prepared for a reminiscence.

"N-o-o; don't remember that I have," replied the man who is down on baseball idiosyncy.

"Well, they distended. Played at Swishville. Great ball they put up too!"

"But why did they distend?"

"Couldn't get fair treatment from umpires."

"Why, what was the reason?" asked the man who hates baseball idiosyncy.

"Tell you how it was. Every man in the team was a sprinter, and they ran around the bases so infernally fast that the umpire had to have 'em whitewashed every second inning so he could see 'em."

"Do you expect me to believe, sir," asked the man who hates baseball idiosyncy sternly, "that the umpire could not see great, strapping fellows going around that little diamond?"

"Oh, occasionally," replied the crank, "when one of them would slide, the umpire could see the smoke."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Friend's Advice.



The Tenor—It's very hard to keep the wolf from the door.

"Why don't you try singing to it?"—Life.

Just Taking a Flier.

The last word had been said, congratulations spoken, and the Chicago wedding guests were down. Down in the refreshment room the bridegroom count was drinking healths to himself.

"Well," said the father of the count, "the thing appears to be handsomely consummated."

"Oh, toler'ble!" assented the father of the heiress bride.

The father of the count flushed haughtily.

"You do not appear to be impressed with the dignity of the occasion," he said, "the grandeur of the old world family with which your daughter has effected this alliance?"

Mr. Haglund shook his head.

"You see," he said, knocking his cigar ashes on the carpet, "I've been in these something for nothing deals before!"—New York Recorder.

Reminiscent.

"This breaks the record, father," said Lamech, throwing himself down under the shade of a fig tree. "It's the hottest day this country ever saw."

"Hot, my son?" exclaimed Methusalem. "Hot? This isn't anything. I remember one day 937 years ago—or was it 938?"

But Lamech had fled, and the sound of Noah morning inside the tent grew clear and distinct again.—Chicago Tribune.

TOLD BY FAMOUS MEN.

An Incident of the Late Unpleasantness.

A POPULAR TALL UNION SOLDIER.

Stories by Congressman Curtis, Richardson and Caruth—Funny Experience With a Constituent—Old Time Kentucky Prejudices and Practices.

(Copyright, 1885.)

One of the best stories of the late war is told by General Newton Martin Curtis, the representative in congress from the Owensburg district of New York. General Curtis is the tallest man ever seen in the American congress and was the tallest soldier on the Union side in the rebellion. His height is 6 feet and 10 inches, and he has not only the stature but the frame of a giant. General Curtis has now been four years in congress, and during his service in the house has been on terms of intimate friendship with a large number of the southern representatives, especially those who were Confederate soldiers a quarter of a century ago. When asked how it happened that he and so many of the ex-rebels in congress were on intimate terms, General Curtis replied:



GENERAL N. M. CURTIS. The story I tell you today is an old brother of mine, Andrew Jackson Curtis, left our home up in New York and went down south looking for a business opening and chanced one day to go into a mill in Vicksburg and ask for employment. The proprietor wanted to know what he could do, and my brother replied

"My brother took charge of the engine room, where he found things in bad shape. The machinery had not been properly cared for and was in need of thorough overhauling. Being a good mechanic, my brother went about his work in such a way that in a short time he had brought order out of chaos, and the proprietor of the mill was highly delighted. Moreover, my brother was a remarkable man in that he could make scores of friends wherever he went. He was a big fellow, like myself, and as full of jokes and kindness as any man in the world. The result of his employment in the mill was that he soon became a partner in the business and prospered. He was also one of the most popular men in Vicksburg, notwithstanding his northern origin and his views on the slavery question, which I do not suppose he ever tried very hard to conceal. Along in the fifties my brother took yellow fever, and though he recovered from that he died in New York a few years before the war broke out, and I took hold to settle up his estate. While doing this I had correspondence with old friends of his in Vicksburg, and their names became familiar to me.

"As you know," continued General Curtis, "I was in the Union army during the war. Near the close of the rebellion I was chief of staff of the Army of the James in the department of Virginia and North Carolina and had command in southern Virginia. One of my duties was to send Confederate soldiers to their homes after surrender and also to arrange for transportation for civilians in case of necessity. A few days after the surrender I was in my office when a tall, grizzled Confederate came in to make arrangements for sending to their homes a number of Mississippi soldiers. I asked him if he was from Mississippi, and he said he was. I asked him if he knew anybody in Vicksburg, and he said he had lived there and knew pretty much everybody in town. The only name of the former friends of my brother I could think of at the moment was Major Partridge, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, and so I said to my caller:

"Then you must know Major Partridge of the Whig?"

"My God, I should say I did!" responded the Mississippian. "I am Major Partridge himself."

"Well, I was glad to see him, and I told him if he knew of any Vicksburg or Mississippi friends of mine in Richmond, I should like to go to see them. He took me to a hotel where quite a number of Confederate veterans were sitting about waiting for transportation to their homes. Just before this a number of Confederate soldiers had been arrested on the charge of having violated their parole, and when I entered the room where these Mississippians were they naturally thought I had come to place them under arrest and they did not give me a warm welcome. But I soon disabused their minds of this impression, saying to them:

"Men, you need have no fear of me. I come to you as a friend. My brother, now dead, was for eight years a citizen of Vicksburg. As soldiers far away from your homes some of you may be in need. Your Confederate money is worthless, and you may not be fortunate enough to have coin. If there is any man here who will permit me to help him as an individual and not as a staff officer of the Union army my purse is at his disposal."

"This was replied to by a tall Mississippi soldier, who wore the epaulets of a brigadier general. In a little speech which showed him to be a man of learning and of heart he thanked me in behalf of his comrades for my offer and said such a spirit on the part of the conquerors was something they had never dreamed of. He added that if Union soldiers were to treat their defeated foes in this manner the bitterness engendered by a long struggle would be sooner be effaced. He spoke with deep feeling, and the scene with these dusty and tattered veterans gathered around me, looking up into my face as one long to be remembered. Accustomed as we all were to scenes of blood and suffering, something about the eloquent remarks of the Mississippi brigadier touched our hearts. There were plenty of moist eyes in the throng."

"Did you ever know who this brigadier was, General Curtis?"

"Yes, his name was Lamar, afterward senator, cabinet officer and justice of the supreme court. In later years I often met him in this city, and we had many a dinner together, as which we talked over the old days."

An Able Roasting.

"I had a strange and funny experience with a constituent a short time ago," said Congressman Richardson of Michigan. "I won't tell his name, but will call him Brown for short. He had been employed in the government printing office, had been discharged and came to me for reinstatement. He called on me many times, and during one of these calls placed in my hands a bundle of indentments which I resolved to file. His indentments were so great that at last one morning I started to go to the printing office. I had already put on my overcoat, when it occurred to me that I had better glance over the papers and indentments so as to be able to make an intelligent presentation of the case. I ran through them, and among them found a letter addressed to Secretary Morton. I wondered what that was doing among the papers, and glancing at it saw my name mentioned in it. I read it and the contents of the document made my eyes open. I can tell you. It was evidently not intended to be included in that bunch of indentments. The letter was from Brown and stated that he had edited a paper in Michigan, had afterward gone to Nebraska, the secretary's home state, and there consistently advocated the triumph of the doctrine of Democracy. This was the preliminary. It went on to ask an appointment in the department of agriculture, and then the remainder of the letter was devoted to a very able roasting of myself.

"It stated I was no Democrat and didn't amount to much at home, never earned enough to keep the pot boiling, that the nomination to congress was given me only because no one else wanted it and that there was great regret in the district when I was elected. It went on to state that I did not amount to anything here in Washington, paying no attention to the affairs of the district and that it was owing to my indifference that Brown had not secured the position before. As a specimen of the process of frying conceit from a man over a literary slow fire the letter was worthy a place in a scrapbook. After I had perused the curious document I took off my overcoat and postponed my visit to the printing office. The next day when Brown called there was a scene. He was speechless when confronted with the letter. I told him he need have no conceit, however, that his indignation was lost in admiration of his shrewdness, and that he must have put that letter among the others by design, for he could not have adopted any surer way of getting an appointment at the hands of this administration than by abusing a Democratic congressman."

"Mr. Brown," said I, "I will allow myself to be persuaded that you designedly placed this letter among your recommendations, and, with that understanding and knowing your own position, you stated to me, for the shooting of a nigger. The fact was, however, that young Crittenden had shot down the colored man for simply daring to disagree with him and refusing to obey him. Of course all the influence of family and friends was exerted in his behalf. The ladies of his family sat by his side constantly during the trial. Even the chief of police was present, most of the time lending his support and encouragement to the accused."

"At that time the sentiment in our country that a white man could not marry a negro, and that the negro always deserved all he got, was a good deal stronger than it is now, and the sympathy of the courtroom was all on Crittenden's side. The jury was an intelligent one, and I appealed to them not to allow prejudice to blind them to the facts of the case, and to render such a verdict that it might not be said that in Kentucky there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. The result was conviction, and as young Crittenden was being taken from the courtroom, he turned to me and said: 'If I had thought for one moment that that jury was going to convict me, I would have broken that damned Caruth's head with a chair.' Of course his friends afterward got a new trial for him on some technicality, and the young man was acquitted."

WALTER WELLMAN.

A Novel "Wood Pile."

A unique kind of "wood pile" is described as having been resorted to in one of the Lead City gold mines. It is composed of timbers about the size of railroad ties, which are used in supporting the walls and roofs of the drifts and tunnels of the mines. A narrow gauge railroad thrills the logs, which have been sawed flat on two sides, to a point on the mountain slope about 150 feet above the valley, and they are then thrown into a wooden chute about 1 foot wide and 2 feet deep, the inside surface being kept smooth and slippery by a small stream of water. The point considered is that if the logs were allowed to run directly to the ground they would speedily excavate an enormous hole, besides damaging themselves, so the lower end of the chute is curved upward, and the logs, leaving it at an angle of about 45 degrees with the horizontal, and rise from 150 to 200 feet in the air, turning over and over and finally landing on the enormous pile already there. A useful outcome also accompanies this method—namely, the logs sort themselves in the pile according to their size—that is the heavier ones, having a greater momentum, are all found at the side farthest away from the chute.—New York Sun.

Her Corp.

A lady, grievously tormented with a corn on one of her toes, was advised by a friend to consult it with a blind man, who in a week's moment she did, but for to tell her husband before retiring at night. It had just struck 12 when the husband awoke and was startled to see some thing sparkle at the foot of the bed. He had never heard of a fairy in the locality, nor did he ever remember seeing such a terrible looking object as this one presented.

Reaching carefully out of his bed till he found one of his slippers, he raised it high in the air and brought it down with terrible force upon the mysterious light. A shriek and a wailing cry were heard, and the lady, who at last he relieved himself from the avalanche, he discovered his wife groaning in the corner. He had struck the phosphorated toe!—New York Advertiser.

IN paint the best is the cheapest. Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of Strictly Pure White Lead. It costs no more per gallon than cheap paints, and lasts many times as long. Look out for the brands of White Lead offered you; any of the following are sure:

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18 North Erie St., — Massillon, O.
Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

John P. Jones, the silver-tongued six-footer of North Lawrence, has been honored again by appointment to the office of assistant inspector of mines. The broad shoulders of the only John P. Jones bear the distinction as modestly as he discharges the duties involved becomingly.

The Cincinnati Times-Star observes that "the extreme range between the boundlessness of man's desire to get and the narrow limits of his actual getting is strikingly illustrated in the case of Coker. He wanted to get the nomination for the Presidency, and he got Carl Browne for a son-in-law."

The following lines have been attributed by a resident disputant to Byron: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

To settle the matter it may be said that the lines are among the most widely quoted by Shakespeare. They appear in Julius Caesar, act iv, scene 3.

There is a slight lack of harmony in Democratic circles. Ex-Congressman Tom Johnson is quoted as saying: "Now, that is too hard a question for me or anybody else to answer. For myself, it is well known that I am not a Brice man, because I think he was responsible for the failure of the Democratic party to keep its pledges. He is a protectionist, while the party has declared for tariff reform."

Peter Sells, the Columbus circus man and himself something of an expert in raising fodder for stock, writes to his home paper: "I believe it is not too late to overcome, at least to some extent, the great loss entailed by the failure of the hay crop. If farmers will use the ground upon which their wheat and oats have been harvested, and drill or sow broadcast these fields in corn, there is yet sufficient time this season to raise a crop of corn fodder, that for cattle and even horses is equal to the best timothy hay if cut and cured before the frosts come."

Complaint is made that while THE INDEPENDENT has commented strongly on the speed maintained by many wheelmen in town and their general carelessness, it has not objected to violation of the road rules by horsemen. The omissions of one do not excuse those of another, of course. Drivers who persistently drive on the left side of the streets are doing wrong and should overcome the habit. Both wheelmen and drivers have common rights on the streets, and there should be no clash between them. It is the poor pedestrian who stands most in need. A little consideration by all, and a little curbing of excessive enthusiasm by others, and everybody will be satisfied.

In a letter from Wheeling to the American Manufacturer, dated July 10, it is stated that coal is so cheap that there is no money in mining for either miner or operator. "The railroads," this writer says, "are really carrying coal for less than profitable rates, but still, with the selling price where it is, operators are compelled to demand even lower rates. Even where the demand is strong and the miners get full time the profit does not exist. Prices seem to be on the up grade in nearly everything, but with coal men they seem to be going towards lower levels. The miners in some regions are simply quitting the business, seeing there is no money in it. The disinclination of the miners to work at present rates is clearly shown in several localities at present where enough men to make the output desired cannot be had."

Some unbalanced intellect not a thousand miles away announces with the impressiveness of ignorance "All money is fiat." Then to prove his own inconsistency he points to the silver dollar which "does not contain a hundred cents worth of silver." This same luminous authority says: "It is a dollar by legal decree or fiat, happening to contain at this time about half of its face value or less in silver." And so anybody can see that while these paper cranks argue vigorously about a fiat dollar, they instinctively recognize a fixed medium of intrinsic value, else they could not say that the silver dollar "does not contain a hundred cents worth of silver." The test of money is the fire test. It must come through unscorched. It is a commercial bridge. When it is genuine, it sustains its load. When it is a sham created on paper, it is as valueless ultimately, as would be a bridge of card boards.

AS TO SENATOR BRICE

Senator Calvin S. Brice, of New York, is a candidate for re-election from the state of Ohio. When the time comes, many citizens of Stark county will be called upon to vote the Democratic legislative ticket, to further the interests of this great and good man. It is therefore well to fortify ourselves with some of the facts in Mr. Brice's career. His

first great historical achievement was to build the Nickel Plate railroad, paralleling the Lake Shore. It was built to sell, and it was sold. Some unkind persons would call this a species of robbery, but as such things go, it was a manifestation of constructive genius and foresight. He knew that if he could get it into being the Vanderbilts would want it to protect their own property. And they did.

When Mr. Brice broke into the senate by a process not to be accurately described in polite society, he was called upon to support a bill for the protection of life on railways. This is a point for the railroad men of Massillon to note with care. The bill required the railroads to furnish such devices as to diminish the great loss of life to brakemen in coupling cars. It specified "grab-irons," and power brakes among other things. Senator Brice talked against this bill and voted against it. See congressional record, p. 1468, 52nd congress, second session.

When the Wilson tariff bill came up, Senator Brice worked consistently for the benefit of the interests of Calvin S. Brice. There are ugly stories about his interviews with members of the sugar trust. He certainly assisted in making the present law a mongrel protective measure, satisfactory to neither Republicans or Democrats.

He has given as little time to the sessions of congress as he could. His first concern was his business in New York. In the 52nd congress his name is missing in 116 out of 217 roll calls. In the 53rd congress it fails to appear in 364 of the 719 recorded roll calls. Thus, in four years, he voted on 450 occasions, and was absent on 490 occasions. He has introduced about forty bills in two congresses, and most of them of a trivial character. Three became laws. Mr. Brice has amassed millions and is generous. That is about all that may be said in his favor.

THE FENCE IN JAPAN.

The fence, as we know it, is doubtless a survival of the moat and drawbridge era of civilization. Japan, whose history antedates ours, never indulged in such useless adjuncts, until the good missionaries went over from this country, years ago, and introduced it as a modern improvement. Prior to that time, it seems, the Japanese were orderly, and respected each others' rights so conscientiously that no dividing barriers were needed. What followed the introduction of the fence is told entertainingly by William E. Curtis in his letters from Japan:

Mr. Gobel afterward built himself a modern house on what is known as "the bluff," south of Yokohama, and surrounded his grounds with the first fence that was ever built in this part of the world. It was made of bamboo palings, and the boys in the neighborhood used to annoy the good missionary greatly by rattling sticks against it as they ran along the street. The British admiral lived just above him and had a very natty Tommy Atkins for an orderly. He wore a little round cap on the north-east corner of his head and always carried a little cane of rattan in his hand. One morning, having been sent with a message, he appeared before the admiral with his face bruised to a jelly and his uniform tattered and torn and covered with dust.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed the admiral in astonishment at the spectacle, "what has happened to you?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," replied Tommy, "but, has I was coming along half the 'ill a-rubbing my stick against the missionary's fence, sir, 'e came hout in 'is pygamas and said as 'ow 'e 'ad 'owed by the grace of God to lick the 'ide 'off the next man who did that, and 'e 'as done it, sir."

Mr. Curtis relates that ever since fences have appeared in Japan, those who have lived behind them, have been subjected to such annoyances as afflicted the pious missionary.

SENATOR ALLISON.

The Sun, of New York, in its inimitable way, describes Senator Allison as a candidate for President:

"The Hon. William Boyd Allison is a shrewd and diplomatic gentleman, excellently well preserved, dignified, sagacious, and handsome in a more or less rural way. He has the difficult art of silence, and knows how to seem profound without committing himself when ticklish questions arise.

"His reputation for sobriety of judgment is great in the senate, and he has the esteem of his colleagues. He doesn't make speeches, except when he has something to say or thinks that something ought to be said; and then he speaks well and weightily. He is a type of the highly respectable statesman who is never ahead of public opinion and means never to be behind it. He is not original, and he is not brilliant, or, if he has originality and brilliancy, he has laboriously concealed those qualities. It would seem to have been the purpose of his life for some years to set forth those negative virtues which make up the character or absence of character of the available man. He is prominent, but not too prominent; well known, but not too well known. He has never made himself too common. He has been suspected of a strong thirst for the Presidency, but has never made himself ridiculous in his endeavors to gratify that thirst. Bland, ample, solemn, and discreet, this is a man upon whom honors should fall if an ingenious course of self-training and an agreeable portentiousness of demeanor are to count for anything in politics. If ever the lightning descends upon Mr. Allison's respectable cranium his hair will be found to be artistically ordered, and perhaps a smooth, persuasive hand will be seen straying through it with the seeming carelessness of perfect art. He will be ready if the people call him. Wisdom will be in his eye, grace on his lips, and an admirable little speech, saying not too much, in the inside pocket of his very creditable frock coat."

WAS IT BLACKMAIL?

Preliminary Examination of Miss Scott and James Myers.

AGENT ADAMS'S EXPLANATION.

Miss Scott Charges Mr. Adams With Having Made an Improper Proposal—A Motion to Dismiss Over-Ruled and the Defendants Held.

[From Monday's Daily.]

The preliminary examination of Jas. Myers and Anna Scott, colored, charged by Fred W. Adams with blackmail, came up before Justice Henry B. Sibila, Monday afternoon. On Tuesday last Miss Scott applied at the W. & L. E. railway office for information concerning a route to Cincinnati. She claims that while in the ticket office Agent Adams attempted to place his arm about her. Late on the following Wednesday afternoon James Myers, the young lady's uncle, delivered a letter to Agent Adams, in which Miss Scott stated that Mr. Adams could keep from being arrested by paying her (Miss Scott) the sum of \$20. The two were arrested on the charge of blackmail as preferred by Agent Adams. Great interest in the case was manifested by the friends of both the plaintiff and defendants. The crowd was so dense that the hearing was transferred to the mayor's court room.

The case was called at 2 o'clock with Attorney Eugene Willison representing the plaintiff and Attorney Otto Young the defendants. The defendants pleaded not guilty to the affidavit before entering the court room and Attorney Young petitioned for a separate hearing. Both were charged with the commission of an offense, and one might be guilty while the second might not. It was necessary for the plaintiff to prove that writing and delivering the letter was a punishable offense. The court overruled the motion for a separate hearing on Attorney Willison's assertion that they were charged jointly with the offense.

Both Mr. Myers and Miss Scott entered a plea of not guilty and the witnesses for prosecution were sworn. Fred W. Adams, the plaintiff, was the first witness called. He related the story of how Miss Scott entered the office and how the charge came about. How Miss Scott claimed that he, in reaching for the official railway guide, had attempted to put his (Adams's) arm about her waist.

He testified that the letter presented as evidence was the same delivered to him by Mr. Myers and the one written by Miss Scott. "Mr. Myers," said Mr. Adams, "told me that Miss (Myers) written the letter and that he (Myers) had seen her do so." Adams also stated that Miss Scott admitted that she had written the letter when she presented herself at the ticket office and demanded twenty dollars. Adams's testimony did not vary from his first statement. Attorney Young said: "Mr. Adams, did you not offer Miss Scott an annual permit and did you not take the same out of a drawer and hand it to her saying: here you may have this?" "Mr. Adams," he continued, "did you not present Miss Scott with an annual half-year permit and did she not return the same seeing that it was made out to some one else? You know that you took this half year permit from a drawer to your left, did you not?"

"I reached for a permit," said Mr. Adams, "to show the difference between it and the one Miss Scott possessed, but there was none there." At the close of the examination of Mr. Adams, Attorney Young moved that the defendants be discharged, claiming that the testimony and the letter did not constitute blackmail. "The letter," said Mr. Young, "does not charge Mr. Adams with a commission of a crime. The letter does not charge him with immoral conduct."

[From Tuesday's Daily.]

The preliminary examination of James Myers and Annie Scott, charged with attempting to collect blackmail of Fred W. Adams, local agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, was concluded before Justice Sibila Monday afternoon. Both defendants were bound over to court of common pleas. THE INDEPENDENT went to press Monday, while Lawyer Young, for the defendants, was arguing his motion to dismiss, on the ground that the actions proven did not constitute an attempt to blackmail, nor did the letter charge immoral conduct, but merely an ordinary insult. Mr. Young continued: "According to Mr. Adams the whole affair was a mistake, Miss Scott believing that he made a motion to put his arm about her."

Lawyer Willison for the state answered, claiming that two separate and distinct cases were set aside in the statutes regarding blackmail: First, by writing—one accused of writing certain things which will tend to disgrace and degrade; second, by circulation verbally of an accusation which will tend to degrade. "Does not Miss Scott's letter say 'I am not the young lady you took me for and I have never encountered such an insult before?' Now, does not this serve to degrade Mr. Adams? In regard to Mr. Myers the statute provides that he is as guilty as Miss Scott by delivering the letter. Did not Miss Scott say 'Uncle (meaning Mr. Myers) persuaded me to ask you to settle?' Mr. Myers is as guilty of blackmail as does and is at the bottom of the affair. Does your honor say for a moment that Adams charge preferred against him and would not serve to disgrace him and hold him up to contempt of society?" Justice Sibila overruled Mr. Young's motion for dismissal. Both Mr. Myers and Miss Scott refused to swear when called, but affirmed.

Mr. Myers, one of the defendants was first called. He claimed that Mr. Adams, when informed that Miss Scott intended having Mr. Adams arrested, said: "Tell her to come and see me; I will pay her." Under cross examination Myers denied having told Miss Scott to attempt to extort money from Mr. Adams, but said he had told Miss Scott not to have Mr. Adams arrested until he (Myers) had seen Adams. The witness claimed he did not know what was in the letter

when he delivered it. He said he did not mention twenty dollars while in Mr. Adams's office.

Miss Scott was next called. She stated that she had applied at the W. & L. E. office asking for information regarding a half fare permit over the route to Cincinnati. She entered the office with Mr. Adams and there he explained the route.

"When Mr. Adams saw my permit," said Miss Scott, "he said, 'I have a permit here that you may have that would take you all the way through.' He reached for a second book and then put his arm around me." Miss Scott then quoted the words Mr. Adams used. "I pushed him away then and rushed out of the office. I told Uncle James first."

Miss Scott denied that Mr. Adams reached around her to get a book. She further stated that James Myers informed her that Mr. Adams wanted to see her and wanted to "settle." "I refused to see him," said she, "and went home and wrote the note."

Under cross examination Miss Scott testified that the door was not locked and that two men entered and one purchased a ticket. Miss Scott testified that after the affair with Mr. Adams, that she went to the C. & W. station and there also entered the ticket office, though the ticket window, where people usually make inquiries, was open. She denied that any person advised her to settle. Her letter said her uncle persuaded her not to let Mr. Adams used to settle. She claimed that she made a mistake in the letter.

Constable Frank Shepley, a witness for the prosecution, stated that he was in an adjoining room. Adams, this girl has come for that money due her. Her reputation is as good as yours and if you don't pay, you will have your arrested."

In his argument, Lawyer Willison stated that there was no question as to the guilt of Miss Scott, so the only question was whether or not James Myers is also guilty. "There had been no defense on the part of the girl. James Myers can sit upon the stand forever and testify that he knew nothing of the contents of this letter, and I would not believe him. He denies statements of Messrs. Adams and Shepley, and Miss Scott's letter says he persuaded her not to have Adams arrested, if Adams will settle."

Attorney Young, for the defense, claimed that there was nothing in the case and that it was the duty of the jury not to burden the Stark county taxpayers by binding the defendants over, payers by binding the defendants over, he said.

"Now Mr. Adams apologized," said he. "What did the interviews between Myers and Adams solicit by Adams? Mr. Adams invited a settlement. Was there an effort to extort money against Adams's will? There can be no blackmail. The letter was in response to Mr. Adams's request. What has Myers to do with the case? Did he not do only what an uncle would do? Is it a crime for anyone to call on one who commits a crime and demand information? Does not Mr. Adams's testimony conflict with that of Mr. Myers? Adams says he asked Miss Scott if she wanted \$20 or \$30, while Shepley said Adams mentioned but \$20. There is no testimony against James Myers whatever, and, of course, I claim the same in regard to Miss Scott. Nothing in the letter could degrade Mr. Adams."

"Suppose Miss Scott's uncle did persuade her not to arrest Adams; he did not persuade her to write the letter. I hope, your honor, that you will discharge both defendants."

"How the court can hold this case as trivial," said Mr. Willison, "is more than I can understand. Mr. Young at one time claims it so, and the next, in his opinion, the case is serious. We certainly have the girl dead to rights, and there is not the least doubt as to the guilt of Myers. The appointment of Adams with Myers was simply to find out the writer of the letter and who the girl was. The trap at the depot proved both. Without Miss Scott admitting to having written the letter we could not prove her hand writing. Mr. Young claims that Mr. Myers cannot read. Now he is not the man to carry a note, unsealed, without knowing its contents. He can talk and could get a friend to read it to him."

Justice Sibila decided that sufficient evidence had been introduced to hold the defendants bound, therefore, placed the two under bond in the sum of \$150 each to await the next term of common pleas court. Bond was given.

Written Before the Rain.

The official crop report for northern Ohio for the week ending July 15, says: The drought continues, and no rains of any consequence have fallen during the week. The days have been warm and the nights cool, and light frosts on the lowlands were reported from several counties, but no damage was done. Wheat is nearly all harvested, and threshing has begun, yield variable. Hay is nearly completed, and the crop has been secured in good condition but with a light yield. Oats are turning rapidly, and a few have been cut. The yield of clover seed is good in some counties, and nearly a failure in others. Corn is holding its own very well considering the dry weather, and on low black ground is looking well. Potatoes and peas are growing much, although the tops look promising. Cows and stock water is becoming scarce; many are feeding stock. Apples continue to fall badly, and much of the small fruit is drying up.

Collided in a Tunnel.

Passenger train No. 7 on the C. & W. railway struck the rear end of a string of cars drawn by the Holloway yard engine at the Flushing tunnel on Monday morning. The accident was wholly unavoidable, and none of the crew of either train were to blame. The tunnel is located at the top of a steep grade, and the yard engine, when almost through, stalled. The passenger train entered the tunnel before a flagman could be sent back. Several freight cars were splintered and the passenger engine was injured slightly. Harry Lynch, of Massillon, was the passenger engineer.

Burglar at the New Residence.

The residence of Fred Hess located on the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway, just east of the city, was burglarized on Saturday evening. The burglars were two in number and secured two gold chains, two razors, six silver knives and forks. The men were short and heavily built.

Now is the time to subscribe.

JUDGE WISE'S REPORT.

Statistics Concerning Marriages, Births, Deaths and Naturalizations.

CANTON, July 16.—The vital and social statistic report of Probate Judge Wise for the year ending March 31, 1895, shows the following:

Deaths—White, male, 409; female, 346; colored, male, 1; female, 4; total, male, 410; female, 350; total number of deaths, 760.

Letters of guardianship issued, 89; children included, 134; drunkards included, 3; idiots included, 1; sane persons included, 9; imbeciles included, 11. Wills admitted to probate, 103; executors appointed, 54; letters of administration issued, 138; estates administered upon, 194.

Births—White, male, 942; female, 914; colored, male, 3; female, 6; total number of births, 1,865.

Marriages—White, by license, 635; by banns, 3; colored, by license, 1.

Total number naturalized, 142. Their nativity is as follows: Austria, 9; British America and Canada, 1; Denmark, 3; England and Wales, 29; France, 2; Germany, 4; Holland and Belgium, 1; Ireland, 7; Italy, 4; Russia, 3; Scotland, 4; Sweden and Norway, 1; Switzerland, 19.

Sent to reform school—Boys to Lancaster, 13; girls to White Sulphur Springs, 3; total, 16.

Sent to hospitals for the insane and epileptics—To Toledo, male, 17; female, 12; total, 29; to hospital for epileptics at Gallipolis, male, 2; female, 4; total, 6.

The report of the judicial statistics for the year ending July 1, 1895.

Prosecutions for offenses against the person and property.

Total number of prosecutions 30; number of persons 36. Total number convicted 26. The majority of prosecutions were for petit larceny and assault and battery.

Prosecutions for offenses against public peace, public health, public justice, public policy, morality, etc. Total number of prosecutions 25; number of persons 25; number convicted 15; majority of the prosecutions were for violations of liquor laws, 7 being reported and truancy incorrigibility, 14 being reported.

Fines, costs and forfeited recognizances in criminal cases, amount assessed, crimes against persons \$80; against property \$40; all other offenses \$70. Total \$190. Total amount collected \$115. Total amount probably collectible \$25. Total amount of costs taxed \$1,324. Total amount taxed against defendants \$389.14. Total amount collected from defendants \$291.05.

A HEAVY DAMAGE CASE.

Thomas W. Shotwell began an action in court today against John C. Allen, Wm. F. Gosline, Mary J. Card and F. E. Rittman, executors of the will of Henry P. Card, petitioning for damages stated their case. Marshal Markel and Policemen Getz and Truitt at once took it up. They found that a wagon had been hired at Gus Martin's on Friday by Welshebaugh and Aundring and they were immediately suspected. The homes of the two were searched and most of the stolen goods were found. Both were locked in the city prison and today they were taken to Akron by Officer Getz for trial.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

THE NEWS AT ELTON.

ELTON, July 16.—Samuel Warwick and wife, of Coshocton, are spending a few weeks at his home near Elton.

Mrs. E. O. Boughman is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. E. M. Beck and Mrs. B. P. Baughman, who have been sick, are better.

Mr. Swanson, of New Philadelphia, was in town Monday.

The festival given for the benefit of the Olympic base ball club Saturday night, was a success.

Miss Jennie Marshall has a large class of music scholars, and is meeting with success.

Prof. M. A. Boughman arrived on Monday from Indiana. He will spend several months in Ohio with relatives and friends.

FLAG DAY AT RICHVILLE.

RICHVILLE, July 16.—In compliance with the request of the Sunday school board, the Reformed school of this place observed Sunday, July 14th, in an appropriate manner as flag day for the school. The pretty new church was tastefully decorated with the stars and stripes and a miniature flag on the breast of every officer, teacher and scholar showed that the people of this place were possessed with a truly patriotic spirit, as the day required.

The evening programme consisted of choice selections in songs, recitations and orations, which were rendered in such a manner that the school did credit to themselves and superintendent. The primary department did remarkably well, especially in singing the songs "America" and the "Red, White and Blue." The audience was well entertained by the Oratorio Quartette singing two patriotic songs with much spirit and earnestness that every American citizen felt more patriotic and all went home feeling that the evening had been well spent, and hope all are willing to adopt our beautiful motto: "One Flag, One Country, One Language and One God."

A SPECTATOR.

THE STORM AT LEBANON.

WEST LEBANON, July 17.—Again has this vicinity been visited by a devastating thunder and rain storm. The darkening of the sky on Monday afternoon first gave warning of a severe outbreak. A few minutes later and the storm had begun in dead earnest. The rain came down in torrents, swelling the creeks to rivers and making rivulets out of the streets and roads. The rain was accompanied by plenty of fire works and the vivid flashes terrified everybody and sent many to their cellars for safety. Occasionally one could hear the harsh report of the lightning as it struck at various surrounding points. The most serious instance of damage thus far reported is that of Peter Sauer, whose fine farm lies just west of this village. His barn was struck by lightning and the structure and the greater part of its contents were consumed. The live stock was gotten out in time but it is thought that several of the horses will die from the effects of the fire. Mr. Sauer carried insurance on the barn and contents.

The barn of Cyrus Garstine was also struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of \$800. This was what is known as a "cold" shock.

Two acres of potatoes on the farm of

Your Wife

Objects to your using tobacco, because she fears it may be injurious to you. But



MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING. NICOTINE, the active principle, NEUTRALIZED. ANTI-NERVOUS: ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

Jacob McFarren, east of town, were washed out by the heavy rainfall.

FOR FIFTY DOLLARS A SIDE.

BEACH CITY, July 17.—The Sugar Creek base ball club and the Baltic team will play a game of base ball on July 27 for fifty dollars a side. The game will probably take place at New Philadelphia. Sixty per cent. of the gate receipts will be given the winner, and forty per cent. will go to the loser, the latter to pay all expenses. The boys say that they were cheated out of the game at Baltic by the umpire, and they are now confident of success.

A BAD ACCIDENT.

WEST LEBANON, July 17.—Miss Elizabeth Buchwalter, aged 60 years, fell down and broke her right arm near the shoulder, Sunday morning, while descending a slippery path to the spring house.

WILL RIDE 56 MILES.

WEST BROOKFIELD, July 17.—Clarence Smith left this morning on his wheel for a 56-mile ride to Brighton, O., where he will remain for some time.

FOUND THE STOLEN GOODS.

Two Massillon Men Held for a Manchester Robbery.

Joseph Welshebaugh and Valentine Aundring, two well-known residents of this city, were arrested late on Monday afternoon, charged with theft. Mr. Welshebaugh operates a glue factory, south of town, and Mr. Aundring owns property in West Main street where he now resides. On Friday night thieves entered the barn on A. Stump's farm near Manchester, in Summit county, and stole twenty bushels of oats, horse blankets, robes, dusters and a saw. In the early morning the men were traced to this city. Yesterday, Constable J. Margo and Justice C. W. Warley, of Manchester, came to Massillon and stated their case. Marshal Markel and Policemen Getz and Truitt at once took it up. They found that a wagon had been hired at Gus Martin's on Friday by Welshebaugh and Aundring and they were immediately suspected. The homes of the two were searched and most of the stolen goods were found. Both were locked in the city prison and today they were taken to Akron by Officer Getz for trial.

DROWNED AT CHIPPEWA.

The Very Sad Ending of a Sunday Boating Excursion.

A great many Massillonians went to Chippewa lake on Sunday. Among the other visitors were the members of the Kossuth Hungarian Society, of Cleveland. Shortly before 3 o'clock a party of six young people, consisting of four women and two men, went to the boat house to hire boats. The only ones left for them were two small skiffs. Lacking better accommodations, the party distributed itself in the two boats, two young women and one man embarking in each boat. The lake was smooth as glass and no thought of danger was entertained. The young men took the oars and the girls took seats in the bow and stern of each boat. They rowed out together and were laughing and having a good time. They had been out only a little while and had reached a point in the lake opposite the picnic grounds and quite close to the shore on the other side when the girls in the smaller boat were seen to rise from their seats and try to exchange places.

To do so it was necessary to pass the young man who was rowing. Just as they passed each other, the boat suddenly capsized and in a moment the three occupants of the skiff were struggling in the water. The people on the shore saw the accident plainly and several boats started to the rescue at once. The boat which contained the other three members of the party to which the unlucky young man and girls belonged has drifted away a little distance, but quickly put back to the place where their friends had tipped over. The young women had sunk almost immediately, however, and they did not rise again. It is thought that they were caught in the weeds or roots at the bottom of the lake. The young man, who could not swim at all, is said to have clung to the up-turned skiff and was picked up in a few moments after the accident occurred by the other boat.

The drowned girls were consins and they work as domestics. The name of one was Flora or Verona Gedeon, who was employed as a domestic in a family living in Woodland avenue, and who lived on Gauge street. She was said to have been twenty years old. The other girl was Mary Tomasek, also of Gauge street, and a domestic in a family living at No. 877 Scovill avenue. She was 23 years old. Adolph Schwartz, of No. 76 Green street, was in the boat with them.

STUDY OF LABOR QUESTIONS.

Green Glass Blowers Advised How to Best Obtain Their Rights.

MONTREAL, July 15.—The American Green Glass Blowers' convention Saturday adopted a resolution favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver. The law committee's report on by-laws was further discussed.

D. A. Hayes, of Newark, O., vice president, submitted a report giving his observations as the result of an official visit to all branches of the association. He said the best means to meet the interests of the members was to encourage the study of all questions affecting labor. The moral and educational improvement of the membership was desirable, so that members might use every possible influence to attain their rights. Mr. Hayes's report was received with general favor.

ALVIN F. SPRANKLE.

The Death of a Promising Young Man of Consumption.

Alvin F. Sprankle died at his home, 103 Wellman street, at 12:40 Monday, of tuberculosis. Mr. Sprankle's health failed very rapidly during the past two months. The funeral services were held at the family residence at 2 p. m. Tuesday, and were conducted by the Rev. C. C. Smith, of Akron, and the Rev. E. P. Wise, of this city. According to the request of the deceased the funeral was private, the relatives and intimate friends and associates being invited. An appropriate memorial service will be held at the church of Christ next Lord's day morning, to which everybody is invited. Mr. Sprankle was in his thirty-first year.

Alvin F. Sprankle was born at York, Pa., June 10, 1863; died July 15, 1895. He was left an orphan early in life. When sixteen years of age he went to Cleveland, where he remained two years. Fourteen years ago he came to Massillon, and was in the employ of J. D. Frank & Co. for three years. Immediately after that time he became bookkeeper in the Ridgway Burton Company's office, which position he held until a few weeks before his death. Always faithful and conscientious, he sustained his business relations long after the time when failing strength would have caused most men to cease active employment. In business he was systematic and reliable

TALMAGE IN TOWN.

He Tells What He Knows About Many Things.

SPIRITUALISM OF THE DEVIL.

Fiction is Good and Bad, Mostly Bad—How He Reads Books—Huxley and a Problem in Moral Arithmetic—How the Great Divine Treats His Body.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A nervous, smooth-faced man, a trifle elderly in appearance, loaded down with two overcoats, two satchels and a straw hat, arrived at the Hotel Conrad Friday night, and wrote the name of T. DeWitt Talmage, Brooklyn, upon the register. He remained in Massillon until 9 o'clock this morning, when he went north on the W. & L. E. road. To the caller from THE INDEPENDENT he was most agreeable, chatty, quick, and filled to the brim with ideas on every conceivable subject, from base ball to Brahmanism.

"I am out on a lecturing tour embracing nineteen different states," said he. "Yesterday I talked at Freeport, O., and today I go to Lakeside. I enjoy the work. It is my recreation."

"Tell me about your ministerial connections."

"Well, I am a member of the same Presbytery in Brooklyn to which I have always belonged, but I am not connected with any church. You know I built three churches in Brooklyn, and when the last one was destroyed I did not feel that I could begin another. I had arranged to start on a tour around the world next day, and I left as I had planned."

"What do you think of Prof. Huxley?"

"He was one of the world's master minds. He did more to popularize science than any man of this generation. But he was an infidel. You know he began all his books with reference to the 'so-called revelations of the bible.' His greatest work was the one on Ceylon. I read it while on that island. His researches were simply wonderful."

"Subtract the good he did from the bad, and what do you think was left, doctor?"

"Oh that is a problem in moral arithmetic that I would have to linger upon a long time."

"Have you read the recent works of fiction bearing upon religious thought?"

"I read very little fiction, but I read a great many books. I haven't the time nor the patience to follow out the characters. Then most works of fiction are poor things at best, and it weakens any man to read an inferior book. Such literature gives birth to false ideas of the proportions of things. When I pick up a book of fiction I read the cover, the index and the preface, and I generally know after that whether it is worth going on with. By that time I am usually ready to throw it away. As to these so-called religious books, I don't read them, because I never read anything that tends to weaken my faith. The only one that I paid much attention to was that one by Mrs. Ward—what was it?"

"Robert Elsmere, and did it weaken your faith? I thought that with your belief in christianity was a great and immovable conviction."

"No system can wholly resist poison. You put strychnine or bella donna into your body and something is going to happen. It is so with your mind."

"What about spiritualism?"

"It comes straight from the devil. To embrace it means to round out your life in an insane asylum or a condition of semi-imbecility. I have read about it and investigated it. It is a monstrous fraud. Perhaps you don't remember it, but I've been here before. I remember your town well. It's named after old Bishop Massillon. I was here about twenty years ago, and the place has greatly improved. All Ohio is improving. It's a wonderful state, and the best in the union for lecturers. I go away every year thinking that I have exhausted it, and the next I receive calls from places in Ohio that I never heard of before."

"You take a rosy view of us and everything, doctor?"

"Yes, I do. I can't help it. There is some complaint in Ohio about crops, but bless you, you will reap a bountiful harvest. And as for the country as a whole, it has been enormously blessed. I tell you I've been all over the United States on this tour—north, south, east and west, and we're going to have the greatest year in the history of our country. Business confidence is restored, harvests are plentiful, and the leaven is working in every homestead in the land. There is reason for the most depressed to take heart."

"You're an optimist."

"Of course I am. Why shouldn't I be? The world is getting better every day. It is so much better than it was a hundred years ago that if we could turn back the hands of the clock I declare none of us would live in it. This talk about inequality of riches and all that will subside. Such things are mere incidents—experiences that arise from the great upheaval that is going on. They will cure themselves. The grandsons of our very rich are proving themselves competent to scatter the savings of their ancestors among the lump of the people. I have no patience with the long drawn faces and the sighs of those who continually lament and nearly always stop at the point of lamenting. The subject of human improvement is one of which I never tire of speaking."

"Don't you ever become brain weary and physically exhausted from these trips here, there and everywhere?"

"Oh no. I am never at a loss for an idea. I meet so many people, I see the best in so many places. I have opportunity to read and visit so much that I am never really tired. I treat my own body as a careful man does a fine horse. When it is hungry I feed it. When it is never over-exerted. I have been blessed

WANTS A ROAD TO DALTON.

"O. W. B." Suggests a Co-operative Electric Railway.

MR. EDITOR—A few days ago while

out among the farmers between this city and Dalton, I questioned a few in regard to how they would like a street railway from Massillon to Dalton by way of West Brookfield, East Greenville and over the state road. They seem to think it would be a very good investment for some of our citizens here to take the matter up and build the line themselves. Stock could be taken by our merchants and private citizens. The farmers along the route seem to be very anxious to take stock in the enterprise, also. The Canton-Massillon electric railroad would rather any day extend their tracks to Dalton than Navarre, but if the people of Massillon want to wait until they get ready to build the line they will have years to wait, the same as in the Navarre extension.

A very good route to take would be to start at the intersection of Erie and Tremont streets, west on West Tremont to the forks out the new road through the Miller mine property to West Brookfield, then the state road to Dalton.

The farmers could bring their produce to the city and unload it at the market stalls, which could be situated on Canal street.

The state road from Massillon to Dalton is becoming very thickly populated and the houses are now not a very great distance apart in the country between the small towns.

The people want some means to get to Massillon other than those now in use. An electric railroad to Dalton would bring a large number of people to Massillon every evening, particularly on Saturday night, by which our merchants and storekeepers would be greatly benefited.

So, why can't they take the matter up and build the line themselves rather than let some corporation come in here, build the line and pocket the proceeds and the citizens would be just that much out of pocket? Very little grading would have to be done to build the line which would cut down the expense of construction considerably.

O. W. B.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Money Orders Issued for Over Forty Thousand Dollars.

The receipts of the Massillon post-office for the last fiscal year, amounting to \$13,797.45, have heretofore been published. In addition to those figures it is learned that the local expenditures were \$9,580.66, and the net earnings of the government from Massillon \$3,996.79. During this same period the number of letters registered was 1,381, and the receipts from money order business \$40,334.01.

TOWN TOPICS.

Someone died the stroke of the town clock funeral and depressing, and one can easily understand that by allowing the fancy or imagination to dissociate the sound from its only object, and by encouraging it to respond to a sad or retrospective state of mind, it might easily become a dolorous toll. Yet to most people the braying twangs mean nothing but the indication of a passing hour.

Do many people notice the old English Catholic church bell, which rings its three times three repeated strokes every morning, at noon, and again in the evening—a sort of Angelus? It peals out always just on the minute, and one thinks of the necessary indefatigable alertness of its ringer. How irksome must his task become when he hurries through the dark, melancholy bleakness of a winter's morning to sound the first three strokes exactly at 6 o'clock! And yet he never fails.

One of the most delightful things at the altogether delightful circus was the performance of one of the clowns. During a bar-back riding act he wandered around to one side of a ring, and with an assumption of rare dignity, mounted the little pulpit arrangement put there for the judge of the forthcoming races. Here, in pantomime, he began imitating a stump preacher. He bowed solemnly to right and left, slowly took off his gloves—gloves completely worn out and one with a wrist strap in length, and then, still in pantomime, began his speech, very calmly at first, evidently warming up gradually to his subject and finally lashing himself to a perfect frenzy of excitement, pounding his desk and throwing his hat violently to the ground.

Just then there was a moment's stoppage of the performance in the ring, and he allowed his voice to be heard, going on as though he had been talking out loud all the time. "Don't you know it," he shouted, "Don't you know it—we're descended from the Indians; that's why we're so ingenious—(wild applause.) Look at George Washington—what did he do? What did he do? Why he never told a lie. I never told a lie either, and what do I get for it?" At this interrogation point, another clown, who had slipped up quietly, threw a hat full of sawdust in the orator's face, completely extinguishing him, while the band struck up and the horses started again.

The living statuary struck me as being rather un-circus-like, and although out of its own element, so to speak, shown in the middle of a dirt ring. The various personators were received with enthusiasm, however, particularly the series representing the soldiers' farewell departure, and return from the wars, the head in the meantime performing such appropriate airs as "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Marching Through Georgia," etc., while the womenkind produced their handkerchiefs.

I overheard a Salvation Army enthusiast talking the other night, as the drum began to beat and the tamborines to ring. "Hear that?" he said. "That's not Wagner, that's music. Old Wesley said, 'Don't give the devil all the music,' and he hasn't got it all either. Wagner's good enough for him."

FRIGHTFULLY BURNED.

Otto Clever Injured at the Rolling Mill.

SCORCHED BY RED HOT IRON.

Two Bars of Iron Close in Upon Him, Cutting Off Escape Until They Pass Through the Rolls—His Injuries are Very Painful but not Serious.

At his home in Clay street Otto Clever lies suffering terribly from the effects of an accident which befell him while at work at the rolling mill this morning. Mr. Clever works on the guide mill. This morning at 9:30 o'clock he was at his accustomed place removing the molten iron rods as the rolls turned them out. He was standing near the rolls, two bars of red hot iron coming out, one on either side of him. The freed ends of the bars in some way became joined and forced the two heated rods together, one closing in on either side of the unfortunate workman. Escape was shut off on all sides, and he was forced to stand there until the bars had been run through, all the time suffering excruciatingly. The rods burned into his right leg until the bone was reached. The left limb was also badly burned. The gaps made by the rods are over an inch in width. Mr. Clever was taken to his home immediately after the accident occurred and Dr. S. P. Barnes summoned. The physician says that it will be some time before he will regain the use of his limbs, but he hopes for a permanent recovery.

INCOMPLETE MARRIAGES.

Cases in Which No Return to the Probate Judge was Made.

Ninety days after the marriage of any couple in Ohio, the minister or other person performing the ceremony must make a return to the probate judge. Non-compliance involves a fine of \$50. During the year ending April 10, 1895, thirty licenses were issued by Judge Wise, on which no returns were made. Nineteen of these licenses were issued to the following Massillonians:

April 24—Jacob B. Kohl and Victoria E. Paul.

May 15—Joseph Crone and Hermine Bremkamp.

July 5—William J. Wise and Mary R. Fritz.

July 9—D. M. Shorrott and Lizzie Hanson.

July 31—Thomas M. Plant and Matilda E. Lucius.

September 4—Albert Snyder and Mary Sonderger.

September 8—Frank H. Ferguson and Lizzie M. Dolan.

September 29—Joseph Charles Sear and Arline Olivia Vogt.

October 10—Amos McConnell and Frances Rost.

October 16—John W. Yost and Katie M. Nelson.

October 17—Elam Edgar Martin and Catharine May Ahr.

November 13—Joseph Kettl and Mary A. Vogt.

December 3—James M. Hay and Amelia A. Klue.

December 36—William Burns and Emma M. Lagrum.

January 2—Simon P. Stephan and Clara M. Yingling.

January 4—Valentine Hamel and Marie Krebs.

February 11—Charles H. Sibila and Eleonora Garner, West Brookfield.

February 20—Anthony Schweitzer and Anna Dingler.

February 23—Godfrey Houk and Theresa Lucius.

February 25—Sylvester Schroder and Lizzie Smith.

BALA'S BASE BALL REVIEW.

Burkert, of the Cleveland, was the first player to make 100 base hits this season. Last year Duffy, of the Boston, held that record.

On Wednesday four league clubs, Cleveland, New York, Brooklyn and Louisville, played without an error.

Louisville, the erstwhile tall enders, seem to have taken a sudden spurt, and are playing just as good ball at present as the stronger teams. They surprised the base ball world by the results of the three games just played against the champion Boston. They won two of the games by the scores of 8 to 1 and 4 to 1, in which the Boston narrowly escaped a shut out, and the other was a 2 to 2 tie game of sixteen innings, which is the record for the longest game played this season.

The Eastern clubs have now played one week of their second and last series on Western grounds. They have made a very good showing, having won 11 out of 26 games played.

Harry Smith has made a decided hit in Warren, Pa., judging from the praises he receives in the newspapers of that city. The Evening News in a recent issue says: "Smith's catching has not been surpassed in Warren this season. Base runners have great respect for his throwing" (which was also the case when he was a member of the Russells). "Smith's throwing to second alone was worth the price of admission."

The New Yorks have at last taken a sudden brace in their playing since Pitchers Rusie and Meekin are again in good form. After losing eight straight games on their own grounds they came West and have won four out of five games played, three of which were shut-outs, two from Chicago and one from Cleveland.

They Found Gas.

Some excitement exists at Bergholtz Jefferson county, 30 miles south of Alliance, over the discovery of natural gas. During the past month the Alliance Gas and Oil company has been sinking a test well. Yesterday the well was shot at a depth of about 1,400 feet, when a vein of gas, with a pressure of 50 pounds, was discovered. The company will at once sink several additional wells.

Republican Campaigners.

The Republican central committee for the city of Massillon and Perry township has been organized by the election of John E. Johns, chairman; and James Siffert, secretary.

MRS. BAILEY ALIVE.

She is Very Low But Has a Slight Chance to Recover.

CANTON, July 13.—Mrs. Bailey, who was shot through the head by her son on Thursday night, is still alive, but is in a serious condition. Her right eye was so badly injured by the ball that it was removed by a specialist yesterday. Mrs. Bailey has a chance to recover, the physician claims, but it will be an exception if she does. The father, Abraham Bailey, took the part of the boy after the shooting, but he was drunk at the time. He is now greatly grieved over his wife's condition.

PROBATE COURT.

Ira W. Autram has been appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. Autram, late of Washington township.

In the assignment of Wm. J. Lackie, of Canton, the assignee has been ordered to sell mortgaged notes.

The assignee of Need & Shontz, of Minerva, has been ordered to complete unfinished carriages.

BLOODHOUNDS AT THE WORKHOUSE.

Albert Curry, a colored prisoner at the workhouse, escaped and outran the guards across the country. Bloodhounds were telegraphed for and started on his trail Friday. He was sent up from Wayne county for petit larceny. Escapes are becoming so frequent that hounds have to be resorted to as a warning.

THEY WILL SETTLE.

Coal Operators will Pay an Additional Royalty.

SCREEN TROUBLE AVERTED.

The Test Case Comes Up, and is in a Fair Way to be Settled Privately—Operators Offer to Pay Two-Fifths of a Cent a Ton for Use of the New Screens.

The association of coal land owners in Massillon district has under advisement a proposition from the operators to agree to the use of one and one-fourth inch screens, and accept an additional royalty of two-fifths of a cent in cases wherein the royalty is now twelve cents per ton, and a proportional increase in all other royalties. This is in substance the information given out by Robert A. Pinn, attorney for the landowners, and himself one of them.

This question is one of the after results of the labor trouble of last year. It will be recalled that at that time the operators successfully insisted upon the change in screens from those having a mesh of one and one-eighth inches to those having a mesh of one and one-fourth inches. Their contracts with the land owners were about all made on the basis of coal passing over the old sized screens. The lessors objected to the change without additional compensation, and formed a syndicate. A test case was brought in the name of Arthur Oberlin, Inez Oberlin, Anna M. Shilling, and W. J. Oberlin as guardian of Lula M. Oberlin vs. The Upper Pigeon Run Coal Company. This suit was called Wednesday, but was not tried, as the operators asked for a conference. In this conference Mr. Pinn was assisted by Judge Thayer, and Harter & Kreibbaum, Judge Day representing the operators. The farmers claimed that the large screens permitted from 60 to 62 pounds to the ton to pass through upon which they realized nothing. They asked that the old screens be put in use. The operators then offered 1-10 of a cent in addition to present royalties of 12 cents. This was rejected, and they finally offered 2-5 of a cent. The attorneys for the farmers favorably considered this offer, and said that they would recommend its acceptance. While it awaits final action, Mr. Pinn thinks that the matter is virtually settled.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

SECURE KITTINGER DEALS OUT JUSTICE.

CANAL FELTON, July 13.—Squire A. J. Kittinger fined William Boyd \$25 and costs and sentenced him to thirty days in the workhouse, this morning, for resisting an officer and disturbing the peace on Saturday evening. Boyd is a miner and is in the habit of getting drunk and raising a row every pay day.

The United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed and Presbyterian churches united forces on Sunday evening and all went to the M. E. church, where services were held, the Rev. Mr. Beechley, of the Reformed congregation, delivering the sermon.

MARRIED AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, July 13.—Byron Sinech, of Saginaw, Mich., and Miss Della Deal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Deal, of this village, were united in marriage last Thursday, the Rev. E. L. Fry, of the United Brethren church, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Sinech left Sunday evening for Saginaw, where they will reside.

MR. PAHLAU RETURNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 15.—Henry Pahlau came home this morning, his jail sentence having expired. He is in good spirits and speaks well of the county institution.

FURNACE OF ADAM BODDERER.

WEST LEXINGTON, July 15.—Stard's church was wholly inadequate to accommodate the immense crowd of people who came from miles around yesterday, to pay their last respects to one whom they had all honored and respected. Nearly one-half of the congregation were unable to gain entrance to church.

EAST GREENVILLE STIVALS.

EAST GREENVILLE, July 15.—The M. E. church took in \$54 at a festival held Saturday evening.

The Welsh Congregation.

The Welsh congregation of this place will hold a festival next Saturday evening. The proceeds to be used to enable Thomas Davis, a son of Wm. T. Davis, of this place, to go to college to study for the ministry.

BLUE BLOODED HORSES.

Where the Thoroughbreds Got Their Speed and Stamina.

A KING'S WORK FOR TURF SPORT.

James I Promulgated the First Rules For Racing and Gave the Sport of Kings His Royal Countenance—Diomed, Glencoe and Other Famous Old Time Sires.

The thoroughbred horse had his origin in a combination of Arabian, Barb and Turkish blood. He was developed to his present beauty, strength and speed by the favorable conditions of climate, generous feeding and judicious crossing under the protection and encouragement of the royalty and nobility of England. The Herod blood, now so highly prized, represents the Byerly Turk, the sire of Jigg, sire of Part, sire of Tartar, sire of Herod. Matchem blood is descended from the Godolphin Arabian (Barb) who sired Cade, sire of Matchem, sire of Conductor, sire of Imperator, sire of Trumpeter, sire of Sorcerer. The Eclipse blood comes from the Darley Arabian, sire of Bartlett's Childers, sire of Squirrel, sire of Marske, sire of Eclipse, who sired King Fergus, Mercury, Volunteer, Duncannon and others equally famous.

The names of these horses will be found in the pedigrees of all the most prominent race horses of the present day. James I was the first to promulgate rules for the regulation of horse racing. He had established contests for speed in Scotland, and seeing the benefits to be derived from such tests in the way of improvement in the speed and endurance of horses at once took steps on ascending the throne of England to give racing the royal countenance. The Turkish and Barb blood, so freely used with the English mares to produce horses suited for the turf, had effected but little gain in the way of speed, and James in looking about for new blood to give increased speed and stamina, determined to try the Arabian horse for his outcross. James purchased a splendid specimen of the Arabian horse for a large sum from a merchant named Markham, but the Duke of Newcastle, then an authority on the horse, took a violent dislike to the Arabian and wrote a book against his use in the stud. Notwithstanding the failure of the Arabian to take with the English, James very soon after purchased the celebrated White Turk, shortly followed by the Duke of Buckingham's Helmsley Turk and Fairfax's Morocco Barb. Such blood speedily effected a change in the character of the English race, and when Charles I ascended the throne he established regular race meetings at Hyde Park and Newmarket.

The civil wars somewhat retarded the improvement of the blood horse, but the advantages derived from a light and active cavalry were apparent to both parties. As soon as Cromwell had the reins of power thoroughly in hand he at once established a racing stud and did all in his power to promote the interests of the running horse throughout the kingdom. Charles II, with his natural love for gaiety and dissipation, turned at once toward the excitement of the turf, giving royal plates to be contested for at each of the race courses. Much new blood, chiefly Barb and Turk if the careless records are to be trusted, was brought into England during the reign of Charles II.

The thoroughbred, as then known, had at that date been marvellously improved in speed and stamina, and the superiority of the native stock over the imported horses was very apparent to those interested. The horse of that period is described as one of rare beauty of form, with good speed and great stoutness, with fine constitution. The breeders were far from satisfied, and all kinds of attempts were made to get colts with better speed. Travelers from the east would relate tales of the wonderful full speed and stamina of the despised Arabian—despised as the horse of the Duke of Newcastle, written nearly 100 years before, still affected the opinions of the horsemen. A Mr. Darley, in the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, determined to try the Arabian blood, and through his brother purchased in the desert of Palmyra what is now known as the parent of our best racing stock, the Darley Arabian. The old colts of this wonderful horse show him to have possessed almost every requirement of a great turf performer, even measured by the strict standard of today. It is to his got more than to that of any other horse that we are indebted for the thoroughbred of the present day.

With a very few exceptions, as in the case of Sampson and Bay Maton, each, although the best horses of their day, with a trace of vulgar blood, the thoroughbred horse of today is the result of English skill and English climate working upon eastern blood. For the past 100 years the strictest kind of attention has been given to pedigree, and no pains has been spared to have the blood pure. Great attention was paid to breeding, as all the racing in England until 25 or 30 years ago was what is known as half-bred racing. Some marvelous statements are made regarding the speed and stoutness of the old thoroughbred. Flying Childers is reported to have run a trial over the round course at Newmarket 3 miles, 6 furlongs and 93 yards in 6 minutes 10 seconds, while Eclipse is claimed to have been the fastest horse that ever ran at Newmarket. He was never beaten, frequently carrying 165 pounds in four mile heats.

The first thoroughbred horse landed in America came to the shores of Virginia, in those days the recognized home of the thoroughbred. Into that state came such horses as Medley, Shark, Bedford, Priam and Diomed, the winner of the first English Derby and the greatest stallion ever brought here. His blood courses in the veins of nearly every famous horse that has flourished upon the turf of this country. Diomed was the sire of that wonderful sire Araby, so far, properly called the Godolphin Arabian of America. Imported Priam sired the famous CANTERBURY, winner of the Thousand Guineas and Oaks; Miss Letty and Robert's Blakes winners as well as great brood mares, Saturday Girl, Alice Carmichael and the race horse Lexington and many equally good ones.

James I was imported into America in 1725, and was the sire of many of our best horses. He was imported by a Mr. John G. Gentry, of New York, and was the sire of many of our best horses.

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SODA WATER WAS SOLD.

The Sale Restricted However by an Old New York Sunday Law.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The resurrection of the Sunday law by Judge Adams had the effect of only slightly checking the sale of soda and mineral waters by druggists and confectioners of the city Sunday. Possibly one such place in every 20 made no attempt to sell. One in every four sold only to regular customers, while all the rest sold to every one who wanted to buy.

Patrolmen received instructions on leaving their station house to make no arrests in such cases, except on complaint of those who had purchased drinks and wished to have the seller arrested. There was no disposition on the part of buyers to make complaints and as policemen in citizens' clothes, who were on excise duty, were not instructed to get cases against the soda water sellers, the latter were not interfered with.

Gas Explosion on a Ship.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Normandie which has arrived in port reports that on the day she sailed from Havre an explosion occurred in the coal bunkers, resulting in the death of Francois Le Fleur, a fireman, who entered the bunkers with a naked light. Gas had accumulated in the bunkers.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.: My daughter, Mattie, aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a physician and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She took three bottles before we saw any certain signs of improvement, but after that she began to improve very fast and I now think she is entirely cured. She has taken nine bottles of the Nervine, but no other medicine of any kind.

Knox, Ind., Jan. 5, '95. H. W. HOSTETTER.

Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine because they are known to be the result of the long practice and experience of one of the brightest members of their profession, and are carefully compounded by experienced chemists, in exact accordance with Dr. Miles' prescriptions, as used in his practice.

On sale at all druggists. Write for Dr. Miles' Book on the Heart and Nerves. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Nephritis.

Hartford Bicycles

'80 '60

1 cent in Design Superior in Workmanship Strong and Easy Running

Hartford are the sort of bicycles most makers ask \$100 for. Columbus are far superior to so-called "specials," for which \$125 or even \$150 is asked.

It

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

A CIRCULAR SILO.

It Will House 207.63 Tons of Ensilage and Cost About \$300.

In a pamphlet on silos and ensilage Mr. James W. Turner presents the specification and estimate of cost for the construction of a circular silo of 207.63 tons capacity. A capacity of this size is suitable for the maintenance of about 30 cows or the equivalent of this in any other stock. The construction is such that this capacity can be greatly increased without increasing the diameter of the silo by simply adding to the length of the staking.

Excavate trench for wall not less than 3 feet deep, of sufficient width to allow the wall to be laid without the earth touching the stone until the mortar is set. Throw the earth from the trenches to the outside. This will be used to grade and fill around the building. The wall should start from solid ground or a bed of concrete and should be well built of large stone in the manner of a barn wall. The mason should see that the bond timbers of 2 by 8 hemlock plank, sawed on the outer edge to a radius of 12 feet, are firmly bedded in the mortar and in a perfectly level position. Bolt the bond timbers to the walls by means of quarter inch bolts, 24 inches long, turned up at the bottom, with not less than three bolts to each length of bond.

The carpenter should see that the bond timbers are ready for the mason, and that the plates will be placed not more than 18 inches on centers; the opening should be about 3 feet wide and triple studded; the opening should be spanned by at least ten quarter inch bolts of sufficient length to bolt through the three studs on each side; the bolts should be fitted with large washers; all plates and rafters should be thoroughly spiked to their bearings; the plates should break all joints by as nearly one-half their lengths as possible; the roof boards should be laid not more than 1 1/2 inches apart and fastened by at least two nails to every bearing. Shingles should be laid 6 inches to the weather and have two nails each.

The lining (see section) will be made of two thicknesses of half inch boards laid to break joints by one-half of their width. These should be firmly secured to every bearing and have a thickness of tarred paper between the boards.

The outside covering may be of five-eighths inch novelty siding, or may be sheathed diagonally and shingled or may be covered with corrugated iron. Before the covering is put on there should be a thickness of tarred paper spread over the studs from top to bottom. Every joint should be over a stud and should lap, say, two inches, and be well nailed. The silo should have one or more dormer windows, with sash hung so as to swing in. They should be fitted with suitable bolts, etc. The valleys and joints of dormer and main roofs should be well flashed with good tin. The opening of silo should have jambs fitted to receive boards as they are required in filling or using from the silo. The interior should be given a good coat of hot tar and pitch.

The estimates of material and labor as found about Lansing, Mich., make it appear that this silo, 24 feet in diameter and 24 feet 10 inches in depth, costs nearly \$300, but in many localities the cost would be so great.

Experiments in Corn Culture.

For seven years experiments in corn culture, conducted at the Illinois station at Urbana, indicate that medium maturing kinds give larger yields than either the early or late. White varieties have given larger yields than the yellow. The largest average yields came from the plots planted from May 11 to 18. Planting the kernels one inch deep has given better results than planting at any other depth. There seems to have been no difference between planting in hills and drills, except that hills give a chance for better cultivation. Shallow cultivation has given better results than deep, the average yield for five years being nearly six bushels per acre greater. Root pruning has always reduced the yield. Removing the tassels does not pay.

The Bunch Yam.

A farmer who has given both kinds of them a close observation, having grown them side by side for four years, writes as follows to the Kentucky Home and Farm:

I am ready to say that the bunch yam is by far the best potato in existence for Mississippi. Their uniformity as to size is remarkable, there are no "strings" among them, but all are regular in shape and size, they yield much more to the acre. The vine is short and gives them a decided advantage in working them, but I do conscientiously believe that the vine will eventually bear out as the vine seems to be growing larger each year. The most serious objection to them seems to have arisen from their lack of keeping as well as other varieties.

Propagating Guava.

Many persons suppose that guavas can only be grown from seed; but, says a Florida Fruit Grower correspondent, if they have a tree of fine fruit and will cut off some of the thrifty branches of well ripened wood, making cuttings of them about eight inches long, and put them in rather moist ground, leaving two inches out, somewhat shaded in July or August, from 25 to 75 per cent of them will take root and grow.

Sorghum For Forage.

A Kansas farmer, a correspondent writes, "Last year I took the wheat off a piece of ground just as soon as it would do to stack and I lost in grain. I harvested it three times and lost it twice, and when the first crop came about half of it was in bloom. It made a fine feed."

THE CARE OF PASTURES.

Difficulties in Natural Manuring—Importance of Supplementary Crops.

"I have never known of a man's having too much pasture in August. There may be such cases, but to every one such there are certainly 500 whose animals would do to advantage more and better pasture after midsummer. I believe that I am safe in saying that three-fourths of the growing animals of the United States fail to make any gain for a time in the late summer and fall." The foregoing is an extract from a letter written by one of the wide awake farmers of Illinois to Country Gentleman and urging the importance of green feeder crops as well as the hot dry weather dries up the pastures. On the subject of natural manuring he says:

None of our farm animals distribute their manure over the ground as well as is desirable for the enrichment of the land. Sheep are the least faulty in this regard. The hog is not inclined to deposit all of each evacuation in a mass, but hogs have an inclination to deposit their excrement in certain parts of their pasture, and always more of the excrement of all animals will be deposited along their paths through the pasture than away from those paths. Both the horse and the ox deposit their manure in a mass, giving one small spot much more fertilizer than it needs, while the greater part of the ground gets none.

The grass under the manure is killed. For some feet around where the rain carries the fertilizing matter there is an excessively rank growth of grass that soon gets beyond the taste of the animals and is scarcely touched during the summer, while beyond this there is a scant growth, as the ground lacks fertility. The remedy is to harrow the field with a light harrow or to drag over it a heavy brush. I think the latter is preferable. It will pay to harrow or brush the ground at least once a month during the summer.

Much of the manure produced in the stables and feed lots will be used to the best advantage if put on the grass lands. It is becoming more apparent each year that manure is used to the best advantage on some green crop to be turned under, in whole or in part, to enrich the land for a grain crop. Certain it is that manure judiciously applied to grass land gives very good results. Manure should not be put on grass land, especially during the spring or summer, unless it is quite well rotted and fined. Coarse, strawy manure may smother the grass on which it falls, and it is impossible to properly distribute it over the ground. If one puts manure on the pasture just before the ground is harrowed or brushed, the harrow or brush will fine and scatter the manure, making the results better, and of course there is no expense whatever for this flung and scattering. Well rotted manure had better be drawn out on the pasture during the summer than be allowed to remain in masses about the stables.

Often isolated bunches of weeds will show themselves in a pasture otherwise clean. Certainly these weeds should be cut down, and the earlier this is done the safer and better.

Progress in Tobacco Curing.

In the agricultural department of the New York Times it is noted that while Connecticut tobacco growers are still discussing the propriety of using artificial heat, of gathering the leaves singly and stringing them on wires and are in a state of mind about insect damage under present methods, the southern growers are far ahead of them in every part of the business and have adopted all the improvements. They actually send their plants by machinery, grow leaf that will fetch from 40 to 70 cents a pound and gather the crop by carefully stripping each leaf on a flat, thin paddle, so that it is not touched by the hands, string them on wires attached to bars hung in houses warmed by fires, which cure the leaf in the most perfect manner in a few days. The heat is regulated by swinging guides that deflect the warm, dry current just where the leaves need it, and thus the whole crop is cured at the same time in a most perfect way, and no disagreeable little bacterium or other invisible or unaccountable thing of whatever kind or degree comes to make the yellow leaf tobacco grower afraid.

Persistent Orchard Grass.

Generally speaking, where orchard grass has once been sown on a farm the land is never after entirely free from it. Yet this grass is easily killed when plowed. Its persistency comes from the fact that its seeds scatter easily, and that they retain their vitality a long time when covered too deeply. In this they are like the clovers, both red and white. Each of these will appear on land where no seed has been sown for years if the plant has ever been allowed to mature seed.

Agricultural Condensations.

A prominent farmer near Superior, Neb., after testing both in different localities, states that red clover stands the drought best and is preferable in other ways.

Provide a soiling crop for the milk cows and let the pasture rest when it is hot and dry.

The disk principle in cultivators and pulverizers is fast gaining in favor among farmers, and is destined to become even more popular.

If you wish to sow rye among the standing corn to be turned under in the fall after the corn is cut off, it may be sown before the last cultivating.

Alfalfa is likely to occupy the place of clover in the further west, but only in a few sections do we know just how to sow it.

There are many smaller crops, as artichokes, prairie chufas, that are attracting much attention.

IN THE APRIARY.

A New York Beekeeper Advises Shingle Roofs For Beehives.

I do not know but I may be the first one who has made such a roof as I will describe, and as it is a good one I want the beekeepers to have it should they so desire. I saw a similar shaped roof covered with such boards, but it was too heavy to be handy, so I made 30 shingle roofs in the fall of 1903. I have tested them since, and I think they are the best roofs now in use—a fine shelter when the rain pours, and a fine shade when the sun shines hot, light to handle and pick up when not in use. I showed my roof to one beekeeper, and he made 200 like it soon after. Others may want to know how to make it also, so I will give the directions for making it, as well as I can, and hope many will enjoy using my shingle roof on beehives.

Thus writes a New York correspondent of The American Bee Journal, who also gives the following directions: Take a piece of timber 2 1/2 feet long by 2 inches square, which is for the ridge of the roof, upon which nail shingles as follows: Use 18 inch cedar shingles, and three penny wire nails will do. Nail one course of shingles upon the ridgepiece, laying the butts of the shingles even with the side toward you, then lay another course on the same side, but reverse the shingles, laying the thin end toward you, letting it project over the butt of the under course 1 1/2 inches, break joints good and nail well into the ridgepiece. It is well to draw a pencil mark to lay the butts of the second course of shingles by.

Now take a piece of lath 2 1/2 feet long, place it under the shingle parallel with the ridgepiece one inch toward you from the butt of the last course laid. Now nail through into the lath, driving the nails snug into the bench on which you work, then with a chisel pry the roof up, turn it over, clinch the nails, saw off the tips of the shingles at each end, thus completing one side of the roof.

As you stand facing the bench take hold of the roof at the ridgepiece, lift it from the bench with the shingle side toward you, the eave hanging down. Lay the ridgepiece on the edge of the bench with the shingle down by the side of it. Now lay on another course of shingles with the butts toward you even, covering the ends of the two courses which were sawed off, then lay another course with the tip of shingle toward you as before, finish with a lath under the eave, saw off the tips at each end, and the roof is nearly complete. Put on top two weatherstrips—use lath—nail them well, thus finishing the roof.

When to Cut Grass For Hay.

Many carefully conducted experiments have shown conclusively the superiority of early cut hay for cows and growing cattle. The proper time therefore to begin the harvest is as nearly as possible at the period of flowering. All ruminating animals do better on hay cut at that time, but horses seem to prefer it made from grass more advanced. From this point learn to make the hay for horses last. In cutting of the hay crop the mower should be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning. In a short time the tedder should distribute the grass evenly that it may be dried to the same state. Cutting at this stage will invariably give the most palatable and nutritious hay for all dairy cattle and sheep.

Never cut the grass too young or before the nutritive qualities are converted from a watery condition. When cut before that transformation, too much of it will be lost in drying and the balance will sour in curing. Every haymaker must have noticed that clover cut before it is in full bloom, or timothy before the first blossom, becomes very light to the bulk when dry, which is evidence that there is little nutriment in it.

Forage Crops.

Dr. Goessman of the Massachusetts station advises growing mixed crops, say summer vetch and oats, as they produce larger yields than when grown singly. Sown together 40 to 45 pounds summer vetch to four bushels oats, and seed early in June. The fodder is highly nutritious, and may be cut green and fed for two or three weeks, or cured for hay. Sown at various times, it will grow through the season.

Vetch and oats, or vetch and barley will both cut 3 1/4 to 4 tons of dry hay per acre. The latter makes an excellent fodder, containing 16 to 17 per cent protein, in digestive value corresponds with clover, does not need grain, and can be used as either green feed, ensilage or dried hay. Barley is not as good as oats. Winter vetch ought to come up in April. Rye sown the previous fall should make a good early feed. Serradella produces 12 to 13 tons of green feed per acre. If green feed for the season is wanted, begin with vetch and oats, then green soja beans, and later serradella.

Potato Scab.

The Rhode Island experiment station has found that whenever ashes or air slaked lime was used on potatoes the amount of scab has been greatly increased. This has held true even when the seed was treated with corrosive sublimate. The conclusion reached at the station is that the scab disease is checked by the natural sourness of the soil, and that lime, by correcting this sourness, makes it easier for the disease to spread. Stable manure is alkaline, and thus, too, makes a better breeding place for the disease. This is the best explanation we have yet had. However useful lime or verd ashes may be on other crops, we would not use either directly on potatoes.

Fertilizer For Corn and Potatoes.

The Massachusetts experiment station recommends 500 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds nitrate of potash per acre for corn. For potatoes, 500 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds high grade sulphate of potash.

SKETCHES BY M. QUAD

No Feathers There.

A policeman who was making his way up an alley off Calhoun street stopped to look over a fence where a colored man was splitting wood. Nothing was said by either for a time, but the colored man finally queried:

"Dum! find no nuisances in dis yere ya'd, I reckon?"

"I wasn't looking for nuisances," replied the officer. "A man down here lost seven chickens last night."

"Seven chickens? Ha?"

"Yes; seven large, fat and juicy chickens."

"Sum one riz 'em right off de roose, I reckon?"

"Yes."

"Ad dun clarr off wid all dat poultry?"

"Yes."

"Hu! Yum-yum! Dat accounts fur it!"

"Accounts for what?" asked the officer.

"Fur yo'r lookin into dis back ya'd. I knows what yo' was lookin fur—fur chicken feeders!"

"Well?"

"Well, jist lemme told yo' sunthin. In de fast place, I was laid up wid a chill an couldn't hev gone out had I dun wanted to, an, in de next place, if I had abscatulated dat poultry my 20 ya's, speerience in de bizness would hev made me put dem feeders an beads an feed whar de hull creashon couldn't find 'em in a week's hunt. No, sah—no, sah—yo' needn't reckon to elucidate no asperity by lookin ober de elongated back fence of de undersigned!"

Dead Broke as Well as Drunk.

One night at midnight as I was going through Vesey street I came across a man lying in a doorway, with a second bending over him, as if searching his pockets. There was no policeman in sight, and I halted to say:

"Who is the man, and what are you trying to do to him?"

"He's drunk, sir," replied the man who seemed to be searching as he straightened up.

"And what are you doing?"

"A-feelin a feelin of disgust, sir!"

"Yes, a drunken man is always an object of disgust. We ought to notify a policeman and have him taken in."

"Yes, we orer, sir, but I wasn't a-feelin a feelin of disgust on account of his bein in what they call an intoxicated condition."

"No? What then?"

"Because I've spent a good 15 minutes going through his pockets, and he hasn't pauned out a cent—not a blessed penny, sir! You can stop around and notify a copper if you wish to, but fur me my feelin of disgust fur a man who goes about dead broke and puts an honest man to trouble won't permit me to hang around any longer!"

And he bestowed a kick upon the unconscious form, spat over his shoulder in disgust and marched off down the street without a look backward.

Same Old Line.

The other day a man who looked as if he had important business on hand knocked at a door on Seventh street for five long minutes without getting a response. Then a wino was thrown up in the house next door, and a woman put her head out and said:

"The folks are all away there."

"Zow long have they been gone?" asked the man.

"Two weeks."

"And when will they return?"

"In about two more."

"Then it's no use for me to stand here for the next two weeks and knock at the door?"

"No, sir."

"I see, and I will cease to knock."

"Was it anything special?" she asked.

"Oh, no—same old line, you know—castoff clothes and cold vittles. Sorry they have been away two weeks and won't be back for two more, but such is life. Madam, has your husband got an old coat or vest or pair of trousers he could spare, or have you some coffee and bacon and potatoes left over from breakfast which you would be willing?"

In went the woman's head, and down came the sash, and next instant the man was as much alone as if seated in a boat in midocean.—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

As They Will Be.

An Ohio man who is being sued for breach of promise makes the defense that he proposed and was accepted on Sunday and that according to the laws of the state contracts made on Sunday are not legally binding. If this defense is held by the court to be good, future courtships in Ohio will proceed about in this way:

The Wise Maiden—I cannot consider your offer today. If you are in earnest repeat it tomorrow, and perhaps I may give you the answer you wish.

The Sutor—But why not today? Why will you keep me in suspense? The Wise Maiden—This is Sunday, you know. I don't intend to get left on any future breach of promise suit by entering into a Sunday contract.—Buffalo Express.

Not His Worst.

"Do your worst!" she whispered hoarsely.

His heart failed him.

"Do your worst!"

The fateful words rang in his ears, and he was just as anxious as his wife to get rid of the company who had called, but he concluded at the last moment to do only his worst but one.

Accordingly he played, but did not sing.—Detroit Tribune.

Rural News Item.

"Where's the editor today?" "Fishin."

"Where's the foreman?" "Tornin the pig."

"Well, where's the rest of the town?" "Follerin the foreman!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

The Navel Orange and How It Came to This Country.

The first navel orange was doubtless a freak or "sport," as horticulturists say. To make such a fruit by artifice would be impossible. It is abnormal even in the bud. The navel shows in the bud as early as the latter can be examined under the microscope. It may even be traced back to the flower, which is double—though that word does not express the idea very well, each blossom having a secondary blossom within it. In the developed fruit the navel is itself a secondary orange, in some specimens having a distinct skin surrounding it.

The two story orange is no novelty.

A book on horticulture published in 1642 gives a picture of the navel orange and calls it "pomum Adami forum." This is the earliest reference known. The blossoms rarely have any pollen, and the fruit is usually, though not always, seedless. The variety is reproduced by budding. Where it originated is not known with certainty, but it was probably in southern Asia. Thence it was brought to the region of the Mediterranean and eventually diffused over the world. A lady who had traveled in Brazil told Mr. Saunders, chief gardener of the department of agriculture, about the orange, which she had seen in that country. Acting on this information, Mr. Saunders told a Star reporter that he sent to Bahia and secured a dozen young budded trees. These reached the United States in 1870, being the first navel orange trees known here.

From these trees others were propagated. One of the first batch thus obtained is now in the orange house of the department of agriculture. In 1873 two of the trees were sent to Mrs. L. C. Tibbets of Riverside, Cal. At the same time others were sent to Florida. But those planted in California fruited more quickly and were the first to attract attention. It soon became evident that the climate of that state was better suited to the cultivation of this variety. In Florida it is not sufficiently productive—i. e., does not bear freely enough to be profitable. Nevertheless the finest navel oranges come from Florida, though they are not so handsome as those from California.—Washington Star.

LAFAYETTE'S GRAVE.

It Is In Old Paris, and a Siltken American Flag Always Floats Over It.

"While in Paris a short while ago," said a traveler recently, "it occurred to me that it was a fitting act to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of that illustrious Frenchman, dear to the hearts of all American patriots, Marquis de Lafayette. I asked a number of people before I could find any one to enlighten me as to the spot, but after repeated inquiry ascertained its location. The grave is situated in old Paris, within the grounds of a convent that the ancestors of Lafayette founded, and where repose the remains of many of the French nobility. The first thing that attracted my attention in connection with the hero's tomb was that above it floated a siltken flag bearing the stars and stripes.

"It seems that a good many years ago an American gentleman left in his will a sum of money to be used for the special purpose of keeping an American flag forever flying above the grave of Lafayette. It has done so, without intermission, from the day the will went into effect, and whenever, through the wear of the elements, one flag becomes unserviceable a new one straightaway takes its place. Through untold centuries the emblem of the country which, in its early struggles for liberty, had his beneficent aid will wave above his ashes."

—Washington Post

Importance of the Exchange Reader.

The man who reads the exchanges is a very important man, and, let me say, too, he is a pretty highly paid man. He has to read, we will say, 3,000 papers regularly. All the newspapers in the country come into the office, and he does not do anything else. He sits at his desk all day, and a pile of newspapers, or, say, a cord of newspapers, is laid before him every morning. He starts to work and turns them over and over to see what is in them. He has to know what it is that should be taken from them and put into his paper. What is the interesting story? It requires judgment to know this. It requires knowledge and experience as well as talent. It also requires a sense of humor, because there are a great many things that are really important that may not seem so at the first glance, and the newspaper reader has got to judge about that. He must always be on hand and spend a great many hours at his desk, and he is pretty tired when he gets through with his day's task. It is a hard duty, but he has lots of amusement, and, as I said, he is very well paid. So he is happy.—Charles A. Dana in McClure's Magazine.

A Winning Bluff.

Fogg—What do you mean by saying that the thing can't be done? Gouger says it can be done, and Gouger is the best authority in the whole world. I suppose you will admit that?

Fenderson—Oh, of course! If Gouger says it can be done, I have nothing more to say.

Figg (after Fenderson's departure)—Who is this Gouger and is he such an authority upon the matter?

Fogg—Never heard of him in my life. Don't know there is such a person. Probably there isn't. If there is, don't know whether he is an authority on this or any other question.—Boston Transcript.

Just a Marriage.

An old negro named Mammy who had taken a "day off" in order to attend that most important function among Afro-Americans—a wedding—was asked how she had enjoyed herself.

"Enjoy myself! I didn't enjoy myself no how," was her reply.

"Twasn't no weddin, dat ar 'Twas jest a marryin. Dere wasn't no cake nor ice cream nor nuffin else to cut wuff talkin about."

"Twasn't no weddin. 'Twas jest a marryin."—New York Sun.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Sales Increasing, Though Exports and Imports Were Reduced Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A statement of the imports, exports and immigration of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, shows as follows: Merchandise exported \$407,693,261, last year \$381,907,709. Merchandise imported \$731,960,319, of which amount one-half was free of duty. Merchandise imported in 1894, \$647,775,017, of which \$352,553,931 was free of duty. The gold coin and bullion exported during the last fiscal year amounted to \$68,131,153, and the imports \$15,984,449. The exports last year, therefore, was \$30,984,449 in excess of the imports.

In the previous year the exports exceeded the imports by \$1,328,912. The exports of silver during the last year aggregated \$48,226,612, against \$3,518,928 in imports. This is a slight falling off from both the exports and imports of the previous year. During the fiscal year 1895 the number of immigrants who arrived in the country was 276,136, against 311,612 during the previous year.

John White, charged with embezzling funds from Ort Beckett, was arrested at Morrow and taken back to Dayton to answer to the charge.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Colery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy does not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves it, retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Ph. Morganthaler, druggist, Massillon, O.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50¢. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, cloths, salt rheum, fever sores, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25¢ per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barber, a prominent newspaper man of La Cygne, Kan., was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy, and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25¢. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

A Golden Key.

"What is that which I should turn to, lighting upon days like these?"

Every door is barred with gold, and opens but to golden keys."

The golden key to those who desire to open the door of health, should turn to in days like these, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The poor man's pence can procure it. The rich man's millions can buy nothing better.

Mrs. Neal, of Crockett Mills, Tenn., had an attack of the measles, which was followed by bronchitis and pneumonia. Her husband writes: "I feel gratified with the effect of your wonderful medicine. I can recommend it to anybody, and feel I am doing them justice. My wife was not able to perform her household duties for six months. She has used two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and is now able to do all her work. I think it the finest medicine in the world, and I am gratefully your lifelong friend."

"Yours sincerely,"

"J. B. NEAL."

AYER'S
THE ONLY
Sarsaparilla
ADMITTED

READ RULE XV.

"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and trunks, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Why was Ayer's Sarsaparilla admitted? Because it is not a patent preparation, not a nostrum, nor a secret preparation, not dangerous, not an experiment, and because it is all that a family medicine should be.